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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Registration Day Feb. 16; Blimp Unit Near Boston; Chinese Repulse Japanese

The World's Day—January 5, 1942

Washington: Registration Day Set for Feb. 16

Registration of all men from 20 through 44 years for military service, except those who registered previously, was set for Feb. 16 by President Roosevelt. [Page 3.]

The second session of the 77th Congress convened at noon following a White House announcement that the President would deliver his annual message on the State of the Union in person Tuesday at 12:30 p. m., E. S. T.

An Army-Navy plan to spend $5,000,000,000 on armaments and machine tools produced by the automobile industry was announced. [Page 1.]

The State Department issued a statement opening the way for the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and other independent national groups to join with the United Nations in the fight for liberty against the Axis. [Page 1.]

Plans were laid by the Department of Agriculture for record-breaking harvests of foods and fibers in 1942. [First Page, Second Section.]

The WPA made arrangements to open reserve work projects in Michigan to provide employment for about 40,000 automobile workers temporarily idle due to conversion of automobile factories to production of munitions.

An increase in job insurance payments in 30 States during November, reflecting unemployment due to industrial changes caused by the war, was more than offset by a decline in these payments in 18 other States, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt reported.

An inventory of $200,000,000 worth of materials useful in wartime, now held in storage in the United States for foreign owners, was turned over to Vice-President Wallace by the Treasury. [Financial Page.]

Sale of defense bonds in December totaled $528,599,000 as compared with $233,487,000 in November, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau reported. [Financial Page.]

The Board of Immigration Appeals recommended cancellation of deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

The Navy Department asked Congress to authorize $845,000,000 for additional shipbuilding and ship repair facilities, including manufacture and repair facilities for ordnance material.

New England: Blimp Squadron at S. Weymouth

First squadron of blimps armed with depth bombs and guns to combat submarines along the Eastern coast was put in commission at Lakehurst, N. J. One of several other squadrons will be at South Weymouth, Mass., near Boston, where a base is now under construction.

New City Council in Cambridge, Mass., which had been elected by proportional representation, met for first time but could not agree on a Mayor. [Page 2.]

Testimony that Former Mayor James M. Curley received $54,000 in 1941, but was unable to pay a judgment to the City marked the sixth court hearing in City's attempt to collect. [Page 2.]

Police Commissioner Timilty of Boston banned sale (or even free gift) of books by George S. Viereck, indicted as a Nazi propagandist.

China: Rout of Japanese at Changsha Feted

China celebrated the rout of Japanese armies who were reported in Chungking to have suffered 52,000 casualties in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province. [Page 7.]

Russia: 100,000 Nazis Near Moscow Imperiled

New Russian gains southwest of Moscow threatened to cut off a German force estimated by London at some 100,000 troops on the Moscow-Smolensk highway. [Page 6.]

Europe: RAF Strikes at Germany and Italy

In the air the RAF struck at Germany and German-occupied territories, and bombed Sicily, Italy, in a new spurt of aerial warfare. Berlin claimed its raiders hit targets in the Faroe islands. New aerial activity was reported in daylight over both sides of the Channel.

At sea Germany claimed sinking of four merchantmen including a 20,000-ton tanker.

British boys of the 17-year-old class were called on to register for national service Jan. 31.

Finnish newspapers hinted that Helsingfors might discontinue operations against the Russians, restricting itself to its own territory already regained. [Page 7.]

Libya: British Mopping Up Egyptian Frontier

A new British drive to mop up remaining Axis resistance at Halfaya and Solum on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier was begun.

Capture of Bardia was disclosed to have netted the British 7,500 prisoners.

War in the Pacific: Japanese Reverses and Gains

In the Philippines

A strong Japanese attack against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Philippine Army on Sunday was repulsed with "at least 700 of the enemy killed," the War Department stated.

For the third successive day Japanese planes attacked the fortified island of Corregidor at the entrance to Manila Bay. The War Department said 52 Japanese bombers participated Sunday in a three-hour attack, four of which were shot down by "our antiaircraft batteries."

Southwest Pacific

In Malaya new Japanese landings on the west coast endangered the left flank of British troops, who were admittedly withdrawing before superior Japanese numbers. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Japan broadened its control of Borneo with fresh landings at Weston. Japan claimed it had also landed at Brunei, between Sarawak and British North Borneo, and on the island of Labuan off the coast.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tobin Takes His Seat For Second Term

Mayor of Boston promises air-raid protection as great as money can buy or human effort provide.

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a ceremony outwardly glittering with old-time panoply but inwardly keyed to wartime urgency, Boston today inaugurated Maurice J. Tobin its second-term Mayor and heard him promise air-raid protection as great as "money can purchase or human effort provide."

Mayor Tobin took the oath of office at 10:30 a. m. on the platform of Symphony Hall, with some 2,000 invited guests, many in formal morning wear, applauding the precedent-breaking event.

No previous Mayor of Boston has ever served more than six consecutive years, and only one more than four. Mayor Tobin is beginning his second four-year term.

Mrs. Tobin There

On the platform, in front-row seats, were Mrs. Tobin, in a simply cut bluish-green dress, black hat, and white gloves; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; and between the two, three very wide-eyed special guests: Helen Louise Tobin, Carol Ann Tobin, and Maurice, Jr.

Blue-and-gold uniformed American Legionnaires "stood guard" in picturesque fashion on the floor, at each front corner of the platform, while others in uniform served as ushers.

Frederick T. Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, administered the oath of office to Mayor Tobin. The Mayor subsequently swore in new City Councilors and two new members of the School Committee.

In his inaugural address, Mayor Tobin put aside the economy which keynoted his first term of office. Complaining of declining income, he nevertheless at one point declared there was "no sound method" apparent for "further reducing our expenses."

The Mayor said the "possibility" of inflation is "full of peril" to Boston and other city governments.

Traffic Artery

He urged once again expenditure of $19,000,000 for the traffic artery across Boston which he maintains is vitally needed to assure swift passage of automobile traffic in time of war.

The Mayor began his inaugural address with a prayer for "strength of purpose and of mind" to execute his duties as war-time Chief Executive "in strict obedience to the laws of God and of man."

He appealed to "every loyal and able citizen" to enlist in civilian defense work.

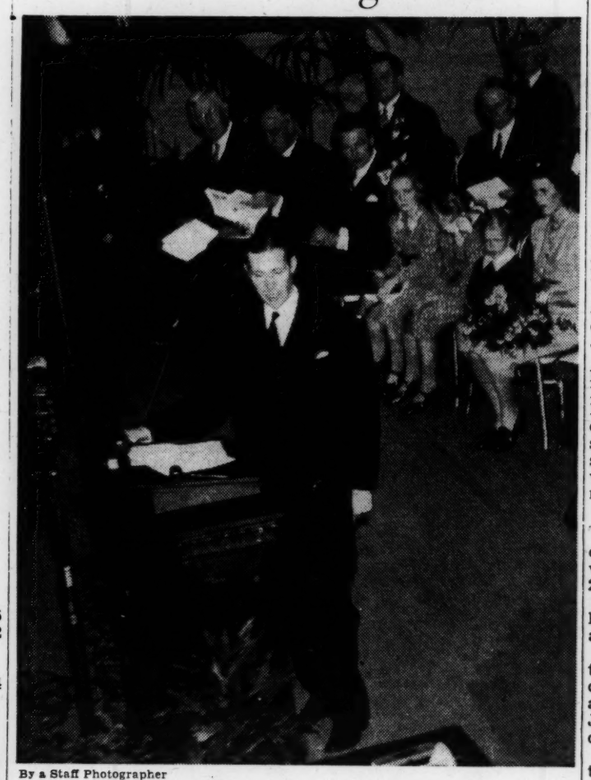
When the "mighty conflict of civilizations" is over, and victory won, Boston will spend "many millions" of dollars to absorb and give temporary employment to returning soldiers and defense workers suddenly out of jobs, the Mayor promised.

Plans have already been made for such a program, he said, hinting that it would be a giant, post-war WPA.

"To my mind, it would be flirting with economic disaster if such a program is not ready for im-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Tobin Is Inaugurated



By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Ceremonials in Symphony Hall

Boston's Mayor takes the oath, succeeding himself in office. In the background are Mrs. Tobin with the Mayor's three children.

Allies Unite War Strategy in Far East; U. S. Lines Hold—British Fall Back; OPM Faces Crisis in Idle Auto Plants

Organized labor wins 18-month fight for equal partnership in production.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The Office of Production Management conference with automobile management and labor here today marks a turning point in America's war preparation.

It probably marks the start of a major OPM shake-up.

It will allocate $5,000,000,000 of new war contracts.

It represents the effort to redeem the "lagging" battle of production: a "defeat" likened to Pearl Harbor, which has closed down half the nation's auto plants with a quarter of a million workers, many of them skilled mechanics, and 400,000 idle expected by Jan. 31.

It marks the victory one month after Pearl Harbor of the all-out, as against the business-as-usual, war program, which came in Britain only after the defeat at Dunkirk.

It marks the first recognition of labor as an equal partner in production consultation: a goal sought for 18 months.

Labor now seeks the same role in steel, aluminum, and copper.

Similar to Britain

It marks the possibility of greater participation of labor in the war administration more nearly approaching that accorded labor in the British War Cabinet.

At a joint press conference William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, OPM directors, said the Government has asked the auto industry to deliver between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 of finished weapons this year. The industry previously had been scheduled to deliver only $2,500,000,000 of weapons.

To work out some of the many problems, the OPM co-directors said, an over-all industry-labor committee of 10 men will be named to function on a permanent basis, with all final decisions left to the OPM.

This follows in some part the original industrial conference program recommended by Philip Murray.

"We are asking them to convert as soon as possible," Mr. Hillman said, "in order that we can do everything today instead of tomorrow."

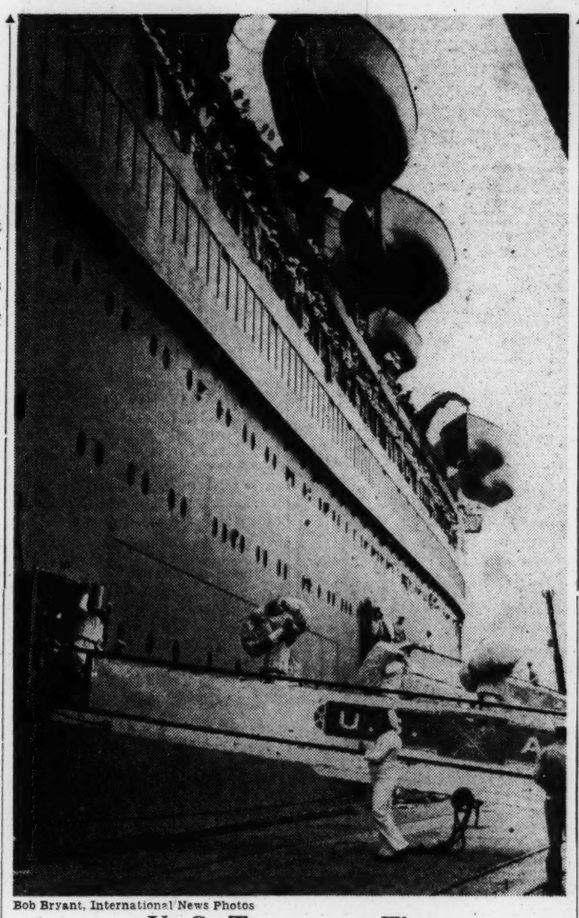
Many of industry's facilities may have to be pooled, Mr. Knudsen said.

Spotlight on Idleness

These developments have been preceded by a full-scale advertising campaign in eastern newspapers, presenting rival full-page views of the Congress of Industrial Organizations auto workers and the Automobile Manufacturers Association, and embodying the 12-months' controversy over the so-called Reuther plan.

More serious to the war effort, it

Continued on Page 9, Column 6



Bob Bryant, International News Photos

U. S. Troops on Way

Soldiers, sailors, and other passengers debark from a United States ship of a convoy after reaching their destination "somewhere in the Pacific area."

Wavell takes supreme command of all ABCD forces battling Japanese—American Navy reported ready to serve in Australian stations—U. S. troop convoys reach destination.

United strategy of United Nations became an accomplished military fact in the Far East as both the United States and British forces were increasingly hard pushed in their respective defenses of Corregidor and Singapore.

Establishment of the Supreme Command for the Southwest Pacific was announced with Britain's Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell at its head. Key American and Chinese military leaders will serve under him in the linking of the ABCD strategy against the Japanese.

Disclosure that the American Navy will serve in the "Australasian station" was made by Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia. No details were given. Nor were details permitted to accompany publication of photographs of United States troop convoys in the Pacific which have now arrived safely at an undisclosed destination.

Meanwhile, evidence of united strategy was word that China was sending reinforcements to aid in the defense of Singapore, where new Japanese landings on the West coast of Malaya have outflanked thinly spread British Forces.

London saw the new unified command, and the recent solidarity declaration of 26 United Nations, as the beginning of a period of new initiative in Allied strategy.

U. S. Forces Smash Attack; New British Malaya Line

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5 (AP)—British Imperial troops in northwestern Malaya, forced to fall back from positions below Ipoh under fresh Japanese hammer blows, fought fiercely today to halt the tank-led invaders on a new line farther south.

[In London it was reported that advices from Singapore disclosed today further Japanese landings on the west coast of Malaya which a British military commentator said constituted a "threat to our left flank." The landings, at the mouths of the Perak and Bernam Rivers, apparently were made from small boats which the Japanese had picked up along the portion of the coast which they had overrun to the north, the commentator said.]

Announcement the battlelines had inched nearer to Singapore coincided with news that the Japanese had gained ground in their efforts to win control of Borneo by effecting a landing at Weston on the northwest coast.

Brunei Occupied

Weston, in British North Borneo, is about 170 miles north of Miri, Sarawak, the British-protected domain of the White Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, where the Japanese first gained a foothold on the island Dec. 17.

Since then they have captured Kuching, Capital of Sarawak.

[The Japanese Army, according to Reuters dispatches received in London, announced today that Japanese forces attacking British Borneo occupied Brunei, between Sarawak and British North Borneo, Jan. 3, and Labuan Island, off the coast of British North Borneo, on Jan. 1.]

The communiqué disclosing the British withdrawal in northwestern Malaya failed to say where the new Imperial defense lines had been established, though it mentioned some Japanese patrol activity in southern Perak state, the border of which at one point is only 240 miles from Singapore.

Singapore Raided

The previous line had been established behind the Perak River, which enters Malacca Strait about 280 miles from this vital naval base.

The British said the Japanese had paid a heavy toll of casualties as the price of their advance.

Official advices made no mention of the situation on the east coast of Malaya, where the British acknowledged Saturday that the Japanese had entered the outskirts of Kuantan, 190 miles from here.

Singapore itself was under attack from the air again on the night of Jan. 3, when 24 Japanese planes unloosed clusters of bombs. A communiqué said damage and casualties both were light.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Greatly stiffened American land and anti-aircraft resistance had inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese today with little loss to the forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the War Department has announced.

Not only were Japanese frontal attacks upon American positions northwest of Manila repulsed with an estimated loss of 700 men, but the invaders also lost four bombers with an equal number damaged in a three hour raid on the island fortress of Corregidor.

Dropping its customary reticence, the War Department communiqué termed the Japanese repulse on land "one of the most serious reverses suffered by the Japanese invaders since the war

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

British Hail Union Of Allies in Pacific As Vital in War

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—The Washington pact pledging 26 nations to pool all their resources in war against the Axis, and unification of the Allied command in the Pacific, have even greater strategic implications for Britain than appears on the surface.

Bluntly speaking, these results of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's American trip provide a much-needed remedy for the two greatest shortcomings in British direction of the war hitherto.

In the first place the Washington pact, which brings the United States, Russia, and China into the world struggle on the basis of equal partnership with Britain, opens the way for injection of more vigor, more drive, more imagination, more ruthless resolution into the conflict.

Needed Impetus Given

In the second place, unified command in the Southwestern Pacific under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell with the American Major General, George H. Brett, as his deputy, and the American Admiral, Thomas C. Hart, as Naval Commander, as well as conclusion of the pact itself, has infused new unity not only into the battles now being fought in that area of the Pacific but into the British Commonwealth as a whole and into all the free countries now endeavoring to resist the Axis.

Importance of the first point—intangible though it may appear at first glance—can hardly be overemphasized. Without in any way wishing to minimize the magnifi-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

United Nations Act To Speed Unity In All War Efforts

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The United Nations took further steps here today to co-ordinate both their resources and their strategy in the main theaters of the war.

The week-end appointment of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British hero of the first Libyan campaign, as supreme commander of all the Allied forces fighting the Axis in the Southwest Pacific, is being immediately implemented.

New forces, under General Wavell, including American, British, Dutch, and Chinese units, are being concentrated upon the defense of Singapore and the Netherlands Indies in the first major Allied maneuver of the war.

Joint Strategy Measures

These decisions and others, recommended by the high American and British military leaders in conference in Washington, are being taken with the final indorsement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The sum total of these joint strategy measures, as now made public, can be pictured as follows:

Diplomacy—The declaration of Washington, betokening the unity of the 26 nations allied against the Axis, was thrown open to volunteer adherents, particularly the exiled Governments of the temporarily conquered countries. The Ministers of Denmark and Latvia stepped forward immediately. The invitation is open to the Free French, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and other Axis-occupied lands. The State Department said:

"In order that liberty-loving

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

New French Outbreaks Stir Nazis to Action

By Egon Kaskeline
French Journalist
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh terroristic outbreaks against the Nazis in Paris and Brest come at a moment when Vichy France had entered upon new negotiations with its captors.

Recently the Vichy Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, and his Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, met with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in Occupied France. In Torino, Admiral Darlan had an interview with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. As to the content of these diplomatic conversations, nothing has been said officially. We have, however, reasons to suspect that Hitler is exerting new pressure upon France.

And France, on its side, is beginning to entertain serious doubts of a German victory — doubts which include heart-searching questions over whether Vichy was wise after all in removing Gen. Maxime Weygand from command in North Africa.

After Germany's conquest of France, its policy toward the conquered nation appeared clear. The Führer in his book, "Mein Kampf," had pointed out that complete destruction of the hereditary enemy was one of the paramount prerequisites of Germany's domination of Europe. German occupation authorities set themselves ruthlessly to carry out this plan.

The armistice agreement was indeed a kind of Punic peace, eliminating every possibility of a French

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Invitation to Leahy: Is Vichy Wavering?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 5

Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, has invited United States Ambassador William D. Leahy and Mrs. Leahy to dinner Thursday.

Such affairs are always of diplomatic importance. The invitation is considered here to reflect new doubts entertained in Vichy over ultimate German victory.

Eugene are laid up, was attacked by British bombers again Jan. 3 for the second successive night.]

German authorities were reported to have ordered the new Paris curfew for cafes and other public places as a result of undisclosed "terrorist" activities of Jan. 3.

[The Berlin Radio said the Paris order was issued as a result of a "bomb outrage" in a restaurant frequented by Germans. This attack, Saturday night, was said to have caused no casualties and only slight damage.]

Whatever the outbreak at Paris was, there were said to have been no casualties.

The nature of the activity could not be stated but permission was given to call it "an attempt"—which in French usage might mean anything from an unsuccessful try at assassination to sabotage.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 5 (AP)—Discovery of the body of chief secretary to the Interior Ministry, Yves Perringaux—possibly a victim of anticollaboration action—coincided with an apparent new outbreak of anti-German violence.

M. Perringaux was found along the railroad tracks between Paris and Troyes, in German-occupied France.

German occupation officials earlier had placed Paris under a 5 p. m. curfew while reports seeped in of a "serious incident" at Brest, occupied French seaport.

[These new anti-German incidents coincide with an apparent worsening of German-French relations. Stockholm reported these relations now are the worst since signing of the armistice a year and a half ago.]

Advices from Brest, the Atlantic port at the tip of Brittany, last night reported the incident there involved the entire Council, from the Mayor down, and that it was regarded as so serious that the entire Council was suspended yesterday.

Although the nature of the incident was unspecified, it was said to have occurred during an inaugural ceremony for the Council, which had just taken office. The Mayor reported suspended with his aids was Senator Legorgeu.

[The Bern Radio reported that the Mayor and the Council had been dismissed until further notice by the Prefect of the district.

Brest, where the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz

First City-Manager Plan Council in Bay State Seated but Can't Agree on Mayor

Cambridge's 'E' Council Is Sworn In

Cambridge's new City Council—first to be elected in Massachusetts under Plan E—convened for the first time this morning. Its nine members were given the oath of office, then failed to come to an agreement on the first piece of official business, the election of one of their members as Mayor.

The ceremony of inauguration was conducted by City Clerk Frederick H. Burke in a council chamber filled with relatives and friends of the Council members. It was a solemn occasion as the councilmen, most of them dressed in morning coats, one by one left their flower-bedecked desks to walk to the rostrum where the oath was given.

Following the inauguration Mr. Burke announced that organization of the new Council could begin and Councilman William M. Hogan, Jr., moved a roll-call vote for election of the Mayor.

The roll-call resulted in every Councilman but Marcus Morton, Jr., a Plan E candidate, receiving at least one vote and Councilman John H. Corcoran, another Plan E candidate, receiving two.

Chief surprise in the results of the first roll-call vote for Mayor was the apparent lack of unity between the four Plan E members of the Council. These are, in addition to Councilors Morton and Corcoran, John D. Lynch, former Mayor of the City, and Edward A. Crane.

Following the failure of the first roll-call to elect a Mayor Councilor Michael A. Sullivan moved an adjournment until 3:30 this afternoon.

Election of a City Manager, a post which carries a salary to be voted by the Council but which may go as high as $20,000, cannot be accomplished until the Council organizes and a Mayor is chosen. City Clerk Burke will continue to preside until this has been done.

Informed circles at Cambridge City Hall today appeared to expect the election of Col. John B. Atkinson, local manufacturer. Others mentioned for the post are William M. McMenimen, member of the Election Board and former Superintendent of Streets, and William D. Hillis, City Purchasing Agent.

It was also held in some quarters that an impasse in the election of Mayor might result in a surprise choice for the Manager's post with certain votes, now thought to be pledged, switching.

Stocks of Sugar Are Reported Low In Boston Stores

With many stores unable to provide sugar to their customers, because of a "rationing" system designed "to prevent hoarding by consumers," word comes from Washington of a new "ceiling" on raw sugar prices.

The ceiling, effective today, is 24 cents higher than the original limits. It is now $3.74 a hundred pounds, a figure said to be in line with the terms under which the Government is purchasing Cuba's 1942 crop of sugar and molasses.

In several retail stores, the shelves are barren of sugar and clerks say "we have none," in response to efforts of buyers to procure five or ten pounds. One suburban store was reported to be further "rationing" sugar by selling five pounds only to those who purchased one dollar's worth of groceries, a practice which was said to have been started in Quincy but promptly halted by authorities.

Regarding the new ceiling, Washington officials stated that "appropriate adjustments" would be made in the maximum prices of refined and other "direct" consumption sugar on the basis of studies of refining costs and present stocks. A slight increase in the price at retail is expected eventually by OPA officials, but no change should be made for a time, they point out, "until present stocks in hands of refiners, bought under previous ceilings, are exhausted.

Bangor Paper's Anniversary

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Bangor Daily Commercial today observed its seventieth anniversary as a daily evening newspaper by publishing 70 pages. The Commercial has been a member of the Associated Press since the newspaper's founding.

You Are Judged By Your SPEECH
Learn to present your ideas more clearly and forcefully.
Come to OPEN MEETING! Enjoy
FREE DEMONSTRATIONS
EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT
"WORD MAGIC"
Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Ave.
Thursday, JAN. 8, at 8 P. M.
For COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS, Write or 'Phone Studio; Ken. 3961
Adult Classes Now Forming (Afternoon or Evening)
COURSES: English, Vocabulary, Conversation, Public Speaking, Reading Aloud, Writing, Dramatic Art, Radio Broadcasting, and English for the Foreign Born.
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581 Boylston St., Copley Sq. BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Duffie Coat

For air-raid wardens and watchers. Described as "not pretty, but downright useful."

$7,600,000 Set As Hub Area War Fund Goal

With rousing speeches calling for all-out mobilization on the home-front in behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign for 1942, and with unbounded confidence in the quick response of an awakened community to the needs of the times, thousands of Boston social workers today pledged themselves to the raising of $7,600,000 — this year's quota—at a "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

The Greater Boston United War Fund represents the combination of the Community Fund with three of the big organizations working with and for the fighting forces—the American Red Cross, the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and the United Service Organizations—in a joint wartime campaign for country and community.

The "Dutch Treat" luncheon today marked the opening of a two-weeks period of intensive educational activities preceding the actual start of the campaign on Jan. 22, and its continuance through Feb. 11.

Principal luncheon speaker was Mrs. Mary Breckinridge of Wendover, Ky., Director of Frontier Nursing Service, and one of the world's outstanding figures in the social service field. Mrs. Breckinridge was awarded the Medaille Reconnaissance Francaise by the French Government for her work in France during the first World War and afterward.

Other speakers were Charles Francis Adams, President of the Fund; Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of the 1942 War Fund Campaign; Robert Hallowell, Representative of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. Phister Cowin, General Chairman of the Educational Division of the Fund.

Her honorary co-chairmen are Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin.

Seated at the head table were: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Saltonstall, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Ernest A. Codman, honorary chairman of the Boston Committee of the Frontier Nursing Service; Harry M. Carey, Executive Director of the War Fund; Mr. Hallowell, Mr. Hutchinson; Miss Marguerite W. Stoddard, Executive Director, Educational Division; Lt. Col. Abbott Peterson, Chaplain, U. S. A.; and members of the Educational Division Advisory Committee, Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, Chairman; Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, Mrs. Randolph K. Byers, Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison, Mrs. Robert Homans, Mrs. George S. Mumford, Mrs. John Palfrey, Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, and Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell.

Globe Announces Advance in Price

The price of the morning edition of The Boston Globe was raised today from two to three cents a copy. The newsstand and newsboy price for some time had been three cents outside of Greater Boston, and the paper announced that beginning today, it would be three cents everywhere.

This leaves but one standard-size morning newspaper in Boston at the old price of two cents—the Post. The Herald went up to three cents on July 1, 1940.

Rising costs of newspaper publication, owing partly to the higher price of newsprint and partly to cable and wireless tolls for increased coverage of foreign news, as well as other facts, has caused a trend to increased retail newspaper prices in recent years. In New York and Philadelphia, all standard-size dailies sell for three cents a copy, and in some smaller cities the price is even higher.

City's Records for Paper

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—A ton and a half of old city records, which ordinarily would be destroyed, will be turned over to a Holyoke paper maker to be reduced for remanufacture. City Auditor Joseph A. Ritchott said he would have to be present when the reduction takes place.

Men's Garb Faces Shift To War Use

What the well-dressed men of New England will wear as the result of the apparel trends in the 1942 war economy is on display at the Parker House today as several hundred retailers from all parts of New England gathered for the three-day convention sponsored by the New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association.

That the war will force drastic changes in men's furnishings is without doubt. Uppermost in the thoughts of those present appeared to be Washington's week-end announcement that civilian woolens will become relatively scarce in the very near future.

However, the immediate effect on the Government's announcement that nonmilitary manufacturers will be able to obtain only 40 per cent of their usual requirements during the first quarter of this year will not be serious, the clothing and furnishings men expect. Manufacturing and retail establishments are generally well stocked for the coming three months, and there is hope in the trade that the wool restrictions will be liberalized for the ensuing quarter.

Warning the manufacturers and retailers that, with America's entry into the war, they will have to conduct their affairs according to a new set of rules, A. W. Zelomek, international economist and chief speaker at today's luncheon meeting, declared that such regulations and restrictions would increase steadily.

"For the duration of the war," he added, "all questions of civilian demand can be relegated to the background."

Touching on wool supplies, Mr. Zelomek stated that "total use of new wool for army and non-military purposes combined is reduced by 20 per cent below 1941. On an annual basis, this rate of consumption is just about in line with wool production in this hemisphere, including the United States and Latin America," he added. "The present program restricts the civilian use of new wool by from 50 to 60 per cent."

As to cotton, Mr. Zelomek told his audience that as yet there is no broad allocation program, nor is there likely to be one that covers the entire industry.

Bay State A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Unite in National Peace Plea

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The biggest State move on record toward healing the split in the labor movement has just been taken in Massachusetts, it was agreed here today by labor leaders.

When the emergency conventions of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted yesterday to appeal to their national leaders for peace, they did something without precedent.

Whether any progress toward national unity has actually been made here depends on other States taking similar action. Enthusiasts felt that Massachusetts had pioneered for peace. Others viewed the peace resolutions as simply a gesture which might or might not have any influence.

At any rate under the pressure of the war, the two factions in this State got closer together than they ever have before in New England and possibly in the country.

Better Feeling

No working arrangement however developed locally and the better feeling obviously depends on how much each group avoids raiding and other causes of inter-union friction.

"This is the first time a State C. I. O. convention has appealed to the national C. I. O. leaders to confer with the national A. F. of L. leaders for unity," commented one C. I. O. leader. "It has broken the ice. It is a daring thing. It will have its influence. Peace comes by degrees."

"This is the most important step for peace taken by any State Federation of Labor," declared John J. Kearney, one of the most influential A. F. of L. men in Massachusetts. "If enough State organizations of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. do this, the movement will doubtless lead to something effective."

In less optimistic vein, another of the chieftains of the A. F. of L. declared, "When this comes to John L. Lewis, he will sit on it. He will not let any State tell him what to do. If other C. I. O. State organizations took the same action, it would help. The A. F. of L. has a national committee ready to negotiate for peace. This is the most notable step for unity to be taken in New England."

The peace project turned up unexpectedly.

Several weeks ago the State C. I. O. proposed a local peace plan to the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. This called for each group to leave alone the organized units of the other, and where organization was going on for the first time to give priority to the group which could show the best evidence of a majority. In case of dispute the question would be arbitrated.

Though the executive committee of the State Federation declined the plan, the State C. I. O. Council yesterday morning renewed it and named a conference committee. In the afternoon the State Federation again refused, and then ran into debate over the manner of notifying the C. I. O.

As a short cut that would be direct, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, volunteered to go before the C. I. O. convention, if the C. I. O. was agreeable, to give the A. F. of L. position. This was unanimously approved by his own group.

Since both conventions were being held in the Hotel Bradford, Mr. Taylor and his committee took the elevator to the C. I. O. floor, and were at once welcomed to seats on the speakers' platform. The C. I. O. delegates rose when Mr. Taylor was introduced, and also when he left.

Had No Authority

Mr. Taylor told the C. I. O. its peace plan could not be adopted by the A. F. of L. because the State Federation of Labor had no authority over the international composing its unions to tell them to go into or stay out of organizing situations.

The split in the labor movement, he declared, could only be settled "up above," and there was danger that if the national leaders of labor did not settle it, the government would.

Mr. Taylor then gave the recommendation of his own organization that the state C. I. O. convention ask its national organization to renew negotiations with the A. F. of L.

The C. I. O. gathering applauded, and later unanimously passed a resolution to this end. The C. I. O. also voted to continue its local peace committee.

Mr. Taylor had also assured the C. I. O. that he would go downstairs and recommend to his own group that it send a similar wire to William Green, President of the A. F. of L. When he made this recommendation to the State Federation of Labor, the federation adopted it unanimously.

As the labor situation in general stands today, both groups have pledged themselves in their first emergency conventions to have no strikes during the war but to negotiate and arbitrate.

Wool Trade Jobs at Stake

No great drop in employment in the wool textile industry of New England is forecast by the big cut in use of new wool for civilian purposes, trade leaders reported here today.

Where losses of production and jobs do occur, however, these are likely to be found in the worsted branch of the industry.

Well over 100,000 workers are employed in the wool textile industry in this region. Two thirds of the industry of the country is located in New England, and half of the two thirds in Massachusetts. The largest group of woolen textile mills in the United States centers at Lawrence.

Of the employees in New England, almost 75,000 are engaged in worsted mills and 50,000 in woolen mills.

Restrictions just ordered by the Office of Production Management call for a slash in the use of new wool for civilian purposes to 40 per cent for the first quarter of this year as compared with the same months of last year.

Use of worsted is reduced to 50 per cent.

In addition, when a mill is producing both for civilian and Government use, new wool is to be held to 80 per cent of last year. No limit, however, is placed on the use of wool for Government orders. But few mills if any, it is said, are occupied exclusively on Government orders.

The woolen mills will be helped out by the availability of substitutes to make up for the cut in new wool. Substitutes which can be employed to eke out particularly for wool fibers in the making of civilian clothing include reworked wool, reprocessed wool, cotton and synthetic fibers.

A few mills not doing any Government work may be cut down. But the New England mills rather generally have been working on Government products.

With worsteds, the substitute question is much more difficult. While rayon, for instance, is one of the best of substitute materials, rayon in sufficient quantity to take care of the cut is not now obtainable.

Unable to fill in with substitutes, many worsted mills may have to lay off workers, according to mill operators.

Local Ford Plant Rehires 400 Men

The big assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company in Somerville made a partial comeback today when more than 400 men were called back to work. When the shutdown came Dec. 19, marking the biggest individual dent put on industry by the war in this locality, the plant had 975 workers.

Some 300 continued on their jobs, mostly in freight service, stock department and maintenance men. Today when production resumed, 725 were employed. This is about 250 short of normal.

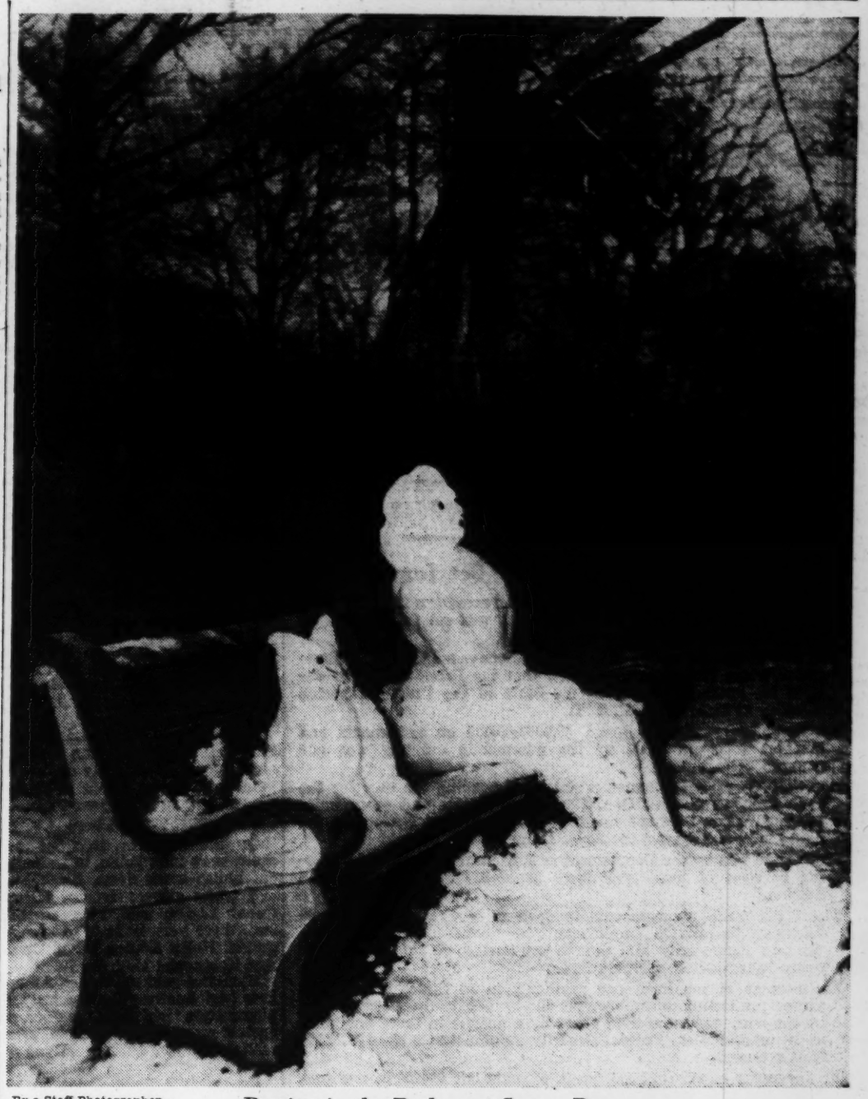
The January quota of cars to be produced while below that of December is still substantial.

'Tell Us a Story'

Ralph Wayne

A Scene at Ruggles Street Nursery School in Roxbury

It's story-telling time with Barbara Buckley of Ansonia, Conn., at the bat (telling stories), and, judging by expressions on the faces of her audience, Barbara is doing all right. "Ruggles Street," which will celebrate its 20th birthday Jan. 13 to 14, and is one of the oldest nursery schools in the country, is a beneficiary of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign, whose 1942 goal is $7,600,000, and which includes this year all of the Community Fund agencies plus the American Red Cross, the Soldier and Sailors Committee, and the United Service Organizations.



By a Staff Photographer

Resting in the Park on a Snowy Day

Boston's first real storm of the winter left a trifle over four inches of snow, much of it mixed with enough rain to make first-class material for snow sculptors. This charming snow lady, with her snow dog, paused for a rest on a nearby bench—and remained for the photographer long after the sculptors had departed.

Curley Lists Expenditures During 1941

Attempts by the City of Boston to recover a $42,000 judgment against former Mayor James M. Curley today brought Mr. Curley to the stand in West Roxbury District Court with a detailed accounting of his expenditures in 1941.

The former Governor's "ability to pay" was at issue in the city's sixth attempt to recover the judgment. Mr. Curley was found to have improperly withheld the money in a settlement of a land damage case while he was Mayor.

Loans, investments and insurance dividends of nearly $54,000 were received by him in 1941, he testified. In concluding his listing of receipts during the past year he asked presiding Justice Bert E. Holland's permission to make a statement, "I want to say," he said, "so far as I am concerned, I have been living on borrowed money for quite a long time. I expect to work out of it shortly, but I still am living on it."

He then left the stand, to be followed by his personal secretary, Lawrence W. Costello, who was sworn in as a second witness. Mr. Costello under cross-examination by Edward F. McClennen, Special Counsel for the City of Boston, said he was retained by the former Mayor as full-time secretary at $25 a week. He testified that his salary payments were about two weeks in arrears.

Mr. Costello brought with him to the stand a folder full of bills paid by his employer during the preceding 12 months. Mr. McClennen questioned each one separately.

Examination of the bills disclosed that during the month of January the former Mayor paid nearly $2,500 in taxes and water bills to the City of Boston on his Jamaica Plain home for the year 1940. For his two sons, Leo and Paul, he paid telephone bills of $60 and $56, respectively. Mr. Curley had a gasoline bill and oil bill for more than $300 for two months. A six-month taxi bill amounted to $264. He paid $1,000 to a finance company in January, 1941.

Hearings on the former Mayor's ability to pay the judgment began last June and have been postponed from time to time always with the agreement of the City until last December. At that time the City, through Mr. McClennen asked for $500 a week. Judge Holland, however, postponed issuing an order to this effect and directed Mr. Curley to come to Court this morning prepared with a list of his expenditures.

During the long month-by-month investigation into the bills paid by Mr. Curley, Judge Holland left the bench for his chambers. He notified Mr. McClennen and Wendall P. Murray, counsel for the defendant that he would be available in his lobby whenever he was needed. Meanwhile, he directed Mr. McClennen to continue with the examination of the bills.

Connecticut Appointments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — Floyd B. Odlum, head of the Contract Distribution Division, announces the appointment of Earl L. Milliken as State Director of Connecticut and Carl Gray, Chairman of Connecticut Advisory Committee.

Tobin Seated for Second Term As Mayor of the City of Boston

Continued from Page 1

mediate adoption" when "the last shot is fired," Mayor Tobin said.

His only reference to the petition filed last Saturday in the Suffolk Superior Court asking his removal from office was an appeal that for the duration of the war "all internal or political differences be set aside."

Maurice, Jr., Busy

Frequent and unplanned interruptions in the inaugural address came from the front row, where Maurice, Jr., three years old, questioned his mother about details of the ceremony.

Bright red socks set off by black patent leather shoes swung two inches above the platform, and bare knees moved restlessly back and forth.

Carol Ann and Helen Louise, a little older, were dressed identically in pink dresses, blue socks, and big pink hair ribbons which set off blond curly hair.

Senator Lodge, also periodically appealed to for answers to insistent questions about just what was going on and what "Daddy was saying," chuckled and confided the inside "dope."

At page 14 of the address, Carol Ann, Helen Louise, and Maurice, Jr., jumped up without any warning and walked out, jumping and skipping on the way. At page 17, they walked more or less sedately back again and climbed up on their chairs.

At page 18 they once again got bored with the ceremonies and skipped out.

Their father smiled a trifle at this candid opinion of his address, but went on. Doubtless they had heard it all before.

Bouquet of Roses

Mrs. Tobin was holding a large bouquet of red roses, set off by lacy green ferns and tiny white flower buds.

Framing the platform was a row of potted plants, from which ivy hung in informal streams to the floor.

Three big American flags, carried in by the Legionnaires, and held aloft during the opening salute to the flag—a precedent-breaking gesture of wartime loyalty—waved from corners of the platform during the ceremonies.

A highlight of the morning, from the point of view of many in the audience, was rendition of two songs by Timothy Reardon, young son of the Mayor's secretary. In a high-pitched, lusty voice, which hardly needed the microphone to fill the hall, and very much in the modern manner, he sang "You Are Everything" by Cole Porter and "Because" by D'Hardelot.

American Supplies Reaching Russians

Positive evidence that American relief supplies are reaching the Russian people and are much appreciated by them was made public today by Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief.

A cable received at the national office of the Russian War Relief Committee from the Russian Committee in charge of distribution in the U. S. S. R. voiced thanks for receipt of 22 cases of medical supplies sent by the American Committee, Dr. Cabot said.

The goods arrived at Archangel, port of destination of American supplies named several months ago by the United States Maritime Commission.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture by Edward R. Murrow, Chief of Columbia Broadcasting System's European news staff, who will cover events seen in England since before the war. This talk will mark his first appearance of a nation-wide lecture tour. At Symphony Hall, 8:15 p. m. Tickets, on sale at the box office, range in price from 50 cents to $2, plus tax.

Travelogs entitled "Columbia Ice Glacier" and "Gaspé Peninsula" will be shown at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Tickets for these color films may be obtained through the "Ask Mr. Foster" travel service in the lobby of the Hotel. A 9 p. m.

Tuesday

"The World's Iron Age" will be the title of a lecture to be given by William Henry Chamberlin. The subject of the talk concerns itself with "the revolt against civilization: causes and backgrounds of war." This is the first of three lectures by Mr. Chamberlin being sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Lecture to be given in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, at 11 a. m. Tickets may be had at the entrance to the Hall or at League quarters for $1.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Oriental Treasures" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and moderately cold this afternoon, highest temperature near 34 degrees; clearing and considerably colder tonight, lowest near 15 degrees; 10 to 15 miles per hour winds tonight.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, light snow flurries tonight; colder west portion.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Clearing and considerably colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Cape Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	25	New Orleans	40	35
Chicago	5	-6	New York	35	33
Denver	1	-20	Norfolk	42	34
Kansas City	8	3	Philadelphia	35	30
Los Angeles	60	46	St. Louis	13	4
Miami	87	71	San Francisco	53	38
Minneapolis	-4	-16	Washington	40	31

A—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:54 p. m.; 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:26 a. m.; 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m.

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Ensign Tells How Destroyer Downed 4 Planes, Sank 2 Subs

HONOLULU, Jan. 5 (AP)—A 1,500-ton destroyer with four young ensigns as her officers put to sea under withering fire during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, helped shoot down four of the invading planes and depth bombed two enemy submarines.

Details of the exploit have been released by the Navy, to join the vast collection of hero-tales which has become navy tradition.

Three of the ensigns were reservists and the fourth just two years out of the Naval Academy. Names of the principals and the destroyer must remain anonymous for the time.

The story, covering 30 hours of adventure in the lives of less than 200 men, as related by the Academy ensign and released by the Navy censor, follows:

"We were seated in the wardroom, three reserve ensigns and myself, at practically 8 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 7. Suddenly the bridge telephone announced, 'the Utah has been torpedoed by Japanese aircraft.'

"Immediately we sounded general quarters and manned our battle stations.

Took Immediate Charge

"As senior officer aboard I gave orders to prepare to get under way at once. One of the reserve officers took the bridge with me, another took the guns, and the third became damage control officer.

"Five minutes later we opened against the enemy with our machine-guns. Japanese planes were diving at our ships in the harbor. Two minutes later Ensign ——— brought his large caliber anti-aircraft battery into action.

"Below decks, our chief machinist mate, acting as engineering officer, lit off another boiler. Fortunately, we already had steam under one. The chief boatswain's mate led his repair party into the job of clearing ship for action.

"Within a short time we were heading for the channel.

"As we moved downstream, we kept up a hot fire with our main battery and machine guns. Four planes engaged by our guns were seen to go down in smoke. Two planes that dived over us, trying to reach the battleships beyond, got it from our m. g.'s (machine-guns).

"Abeam Fort Weaver, I called for more knots. The chief gave them to me.

Probably Saved Cruiser

"We maintained this increased speed while leaving the harbor. Once clear, we set a straight course for our allotted patrolling area and slackened speed.

"At 9:50 a. m., our chief radioman, who kept continuous watch at his station during the whole time, got a good contact on his listening apparatus. It was a sub. We maneuvered for the attack, and let 'em have two depth charges. Then we regained contact and dropped two more.

"We observed a large oil-slick on the sea and bubbles rising to the surface over a length of 200 feet. First we thought the submarine was surfacing, so Ensign ——— trained the battery to starboard to be ready for it.

"Then we knew it had been destroyed.

"We'd picked up one of our heavy cruisers by this time, when suddenly a third contact was reported. Apparently it was heading for the big ship. We made an emergency turn and attacked. From our racks we loosed another pair of depth charges. When we swung around again we saw another oil-slick. We figured we'd sunk our second sub.

"From then on," the acting captain concluded laconically, "we screened the cruiser upon orders from that vessel."

Commended Entire Crew

In his report he commended his three associates and the entire crew for their "extreme heroism, courage and fine co-operation."

The chief gunner's mate, he said, cleared a jammed shell from a gun at great personal risk after sending all his men from the gunshield and handling room. The chief torpedoman, assuming equal personal hazard, prevented serious damage when a live war-head tumbled to the deck.

The destroyer's guns hurled hundreds of rounds of high-explosive shells at the Japanese marauders during the battle, plus thousands of rounds of machine gun bullets. The youthful captain brought his ship back to Pearl Harbor without a single personnel casualty.

And when that vessel's regular captain—a lieutenant commander—rejoined her, he put the epilogue to the exploit by adding the name of his understudy to the commendation list which the latter had prepared. He summarized:

"As acting commanding officer from the commencement of the raid until the ship returned to port the following evening, he performed most commendably and efficiently in assuming prompt offensive action, conducting emergency sorties under existing trying conditions, attacking submarine contacts in offshore area, screening a heavy ship proceeding to attack a reportedly greatly superior force, and subsequently standing watch-and-watch as Officer-of-the-Deck for a period of 30 hours at sea."

Officers Praise Men

HONOLULU, Jan. 5 (AP)—Commanding officers of United States warships which underwent the surprise Japanese raid on Hawaii Dec. 7 attested proudly today to the spirit and skill exhibited by the American sailor under fire.

Always the words, "best traditions of the Service," stood forth in statements released by the Navy.

From the captain of a battleship that withstood the Japanese stab came this comment:

"There was no flinching. Nor was there any necessity to urge the men to action. Instead, perhaps there were some case of over-zealousness in expenditure of ammunition. I should be happy to recommend everyone who participated in this action for distinguished conduct."

A heavy cruiser's captain told how his men "fought with the coolness and steadiness of a veteran crew, although many had little or no actual gunnery experience and many had never fired machine guns or big guns before because of the large turnover in personnel since our last target practice."

A battleship captain had this praise for his crew:

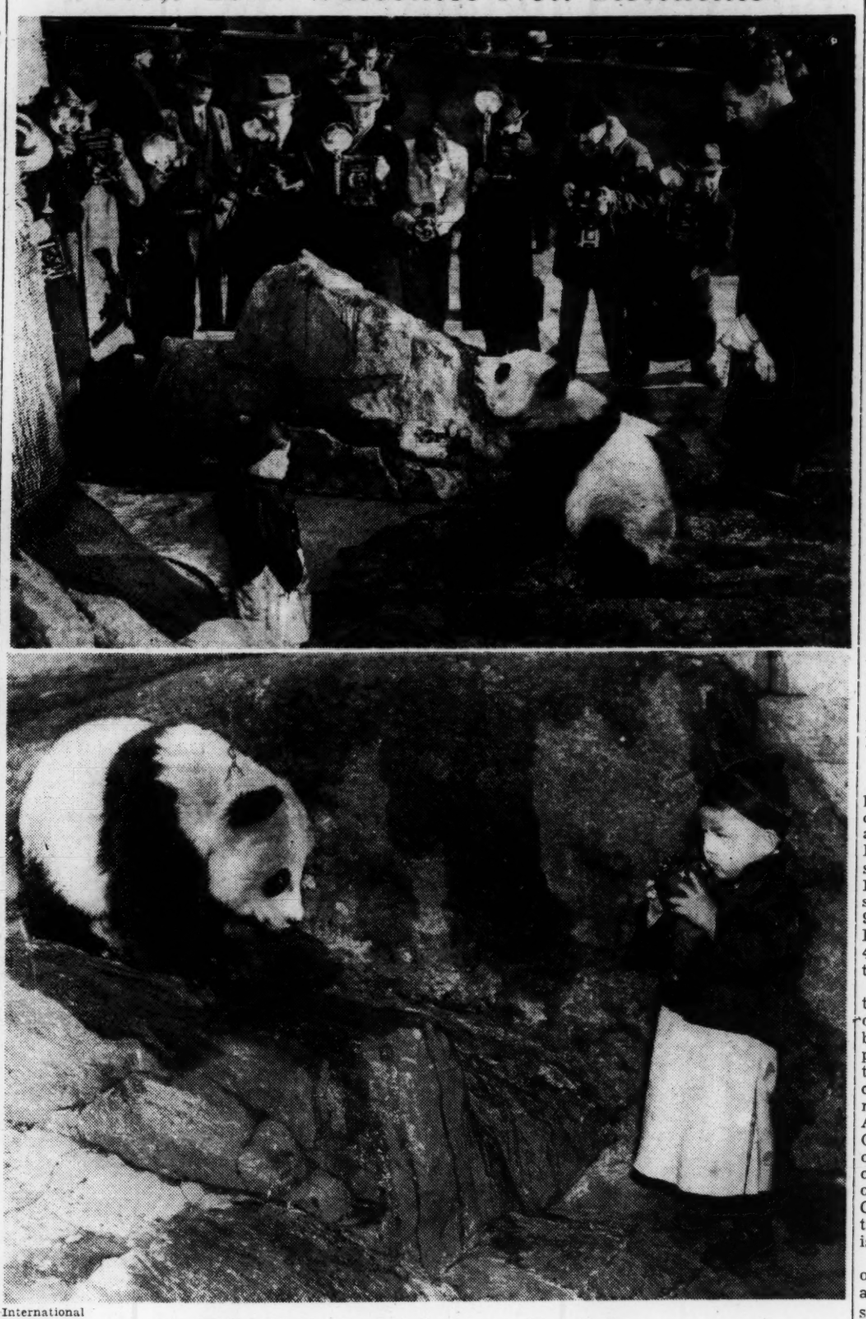
"Anti-aircraft and machine gun batteries lived up to the best traditions of the Service. I heard guns firing on the ship long after the boat deck was a mass of flames. . . . All conducted themselves with the greatest bravery."

Aviators who fought the enemy from the ground at an outlying patrol bomber base were lauded by their commanding officer for courageous performance under severe machine gunning and dive-bombing which killed 16 of their number.

"No officer or man," he said, "seemed concerned with personal safety. Instead, time after time they exposed themselves to Japanese fire while trying to save squadron materiel, care for the wounded, or harass the enemy."

Another patrol bombing squadron commander recounted that "pilots, gunners and radiomen volunteered to fly and man land planes with which they were unfamiliar in order to pursue enemy aircraft. Many such volunteers carried out those duties until regular crews arrived to replace them."

New York Welcomes New Residents



International

Baby Giant Pandas Arrive at Bronx Zoo

Some of New York's most experienced newspaper photographers and another cameraman whose earnestness is equaled only by his inexperience try unsuccessfully to coax a smile from this baby Giant Panda, one of two Pandas that have recently arrived at the Bronx Zoo. The young photographer in the lower picture is Bow Lum Lee of the Bronx, whose ancestors came from the homeland of all Pandas. Last fall the Chinese Government sent a party into Panda territory and they returned with the pair. Then John Tee-Van (shown above holding Panda with chain) of the New York Zoological Society made the long journey to get them and chaperon them back to the United States. They traveled the 30,000 miles by land, sea, and air. Since the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan occurred while the Pandas were en route, it was necessary for them to be convoyed through the war zone. Despite a rough crossing, both animals put on weight. Now that the zoo has the pair, which were given to the United China Relief and the Bronx Zoo by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, their chief problem is going to be obtaining the supply of bamboo shoots which mainly constitute their diet.

Derailed Fast Train Had $250,000 Gold

PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 5 (AP)—A speeding Lehigh Valley express train carrying a cargo of gold rammed an abandoned automobile and derailed near here yesterday, killing one passenger and injuring 13 others.

Seven coaches and the locomotive of the 14-car Buffalo-to-New York "night flyer" sprawled zigzag on the Susquehanna River Bank, 16 miles west of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., trapping many of the 250 passengers for more than an hour.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and postal inspectors discounted the possibility that the train was wrecked in a plot to steal the shipment of $250,000 in gold.

State Police Sergeant J. E. Hess said the owner of the car, Henry Meinefeld, of Scranton, Pa., told him the machine had stalled on the crossing and that he had walked to a near-by factory to find help. Mr. Meinefeld was not held.

Tire and Tube Rationing Begins In Most of Nation's Counties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — Tire and tube rationing—set up in about 25 days and called by some defense officials "the biggest organizing job since the draft"—began functioning today in a majority of the nation's counties.

With the exception of some areas of the South and Middle West and other scattered regions, most of the local rationing boards were reported ready to begin distribution of January's nation-wide quota of 356,974 tires. This compares with normal January sales of around 2,500,000 tires.

The Office of Price Administration said that difficulties of printing and distributing instructions, applications and certificate forms, complicated by the Christmas mailing rush, had caused delay in some areas. Absence of local Defense Councils in some counties also contributed to their slow starts.

Boards which have not yet received the necessary forms have been instructed by Frank Bane, head of OPA's Field Service, to delay their distribution of tires and tubes until they have received full sets of forms, probably within a day or two.

On the whole, however, OPA chiefs were pleased at the speed with which the complex rationing scheme was set up and at the co-operation given by the public and state and local officials.

"There has been nothing to compare with this in magnitude except the draft which took months in preparation," one official said. "The job could not have been done except for the Defense Councils, which were used as the framework of the state and local boards."

Tires and tubes will be issued only for vehicles which must be kept running to maintain public health and safety, for busses with a capacity of ten or more passengers, and for necessary truck operations. The total quotas come to 114,191 tires and 95,580 tubes for passenger cars, motorcycles and light trucks; and 242,783 tires and 202,966 tubes for busses and heavier trucks.

County quotas were based principally upon the registrations of eligible vehicles and upon geographic distances reflecting climatic conditions in various parts of the country in January. In some counties only one tire will be sold this month.

January normally is a low month in tire sales because of winter driving conditions, OPA Director Leon Henderson said. He said he hoped that quotas for later months might be increased to "reflect the greater use of vehicles and greater wear on tires in other months," but added that this would depend on the trend of military requirements.

He estimated that the average vehicle, commercial or private, had around 9,000 miles of travel left in its tires, an amount not far from the average mileage traveled by motor vehicles each year. This unused mileage, he said, could be stretched greatly by careful driving.

Number of Women Employees Climbs At Martin Plane Plant in Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5—Increasing numbers of women workers are being taken on at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant at Middle River, near Baltimore, according to an announcement by Harry F. Vollmer, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing.

When the Martin plant first began employing women several years ago, their work was confined chiefly to the finishing department, where seat covers and various types of "finishing" equipment for bombers was prepared and installed. Of late, however, the picture has changed. Women now are assigned to jobs of a much tougher caliber, according to Mr. Vollmer; they are working side by side with men on the belt-conveyor lines.

Other types of work to which women are assigned now include the operation of traveling drill presses, riveting assembly work, checking finished parts for accuracy, soldering, sheet metal work, and stockroom and tool crib jobs.

The conveyor-belt idea, expanded recently throughout the plant to break down highly technical one-man jobs into comparatively simple work for many, has opened up the field to women workers. According to Mr. Vollmer, the feminine workers are proving highly competent.

The women workers are obtained through vocational school courses in defense training. These have been instituted in Baltimore as a result of the widespread need for trained workers in the city's numerous defense plants.

Officials of the Martin Company would not disclose how many women are employed at the aircraft plant, except to say that they total in "the hundreds."

Portugal to Reinforce Cape Verde Garrison

LISBON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Capt. Santos Costa, accompanied by the Military Governor of Lisbon and General Staff officers, yesterday reviewed Portuguese troops who are expected to depart shortly for the Cape Verde Island to reinforce the garrison there.

Filipinos vs. Japanese: Island Dwellers

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Battle of the Philippines is being fought in the most part by Filipinos. It is true there is a fairly large force of American soldiers on the islands, that the United States is supplying ships, planes, guns for the conflict. But the native Filipinos, both those in the Army and those in the hills, must do the actual fighting.

Biologically they are vigorous and fairly numerous, about 16,000,000 in all. Only seven states on the European mainland had so large a population in 1939. Only three states in the American hemisphere have so many inhabitants. Compared with the population of Japan, the Dutch East Indies, India, or China, this number is insignificant. The bravery, discipline, loyalty, and self-assurance of the Filipinos must compensate in part for their numerical inferiority.

In stature, Filipinos are small and robust. They are of an Oriental type, but belong to the brown rather than the yellow race. They are closely related to the Malayans.

During most of their history they have not been aggressive. They have no such traditions of victory and of domination as the Japanese, nor any such cultural and religious traditions as the people of India. In individual initiative and intellectual or artistic creativeness, they have not matched the Chinese.

Three Foreign Masters

During the last millennium, they have three times passed under the domination of foreign masters, or at least of foreign cultures. First, Mohammedans came up from the south and converted many of the Filipinos to Islam. Then Spaniards supplanted the Moslem masters and 90 per cent of the natives became Roman Catholic Christians. About 40 years ago Americans replaced the Spaniards.

Filipinos are rather accustomed then to accepting the domination of outsiders. This is as true in their business as in their worship or politics. Most small retail stores in the Philippines are owned and conducted by Chinese, while big business is largely in the hands of Americans, Japanese, or Spaniards. Of the two leading men in politics, one is partially of Chinese and the other of Spanish origin. The head of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church is of Irish origin; many of the priests have long been Spanish.

All this might indicate a lack of national vigor, but there are also facts to offset this. As a reason for hope, we may recall that the Poles, Czechs, Slovenes, and Italians were under foreign domination for decades or even centuries, yet they are very nationalistic and unreservedly opposed to foreign yokes. The same may be said of the Hungarians, who are fewer in number than the Filipinos. Perhaps most analogous of all would be the Mexicans, who are vehemently nationalistic.

As a matter of fact, the Filipinos have had vigor enough to retain their own language in all its 87 dialects. Also, they have carried on vigorous revolutions against both Spaniards and Americans. The most loved character in Philippine history, the hero, indeed, of every Filipino, is a revolutionary martyr to the cause of freedom, José Rizal. He was one of the noblest of the noble, feared no punishments tyrants could devise, and faced a Spanish firing squad without flinching. His statue is in the main square of nearly every Philippine town and city.

They are a happy rather than an austere people. They keep their simple, frail bamboo homes tidy, are quite clean in personal habits, and not slothful in their work. But they rejoice in holidays, like feasting and games, and are lavish in spending.

Continue As Serfs

Most are peasants and many still live much as serfs. Some tend the land well and have converted parts of their islands into gardens.

They have a strong attachment to schools and encourage their children to study. The Philippine woman is independent, self-reliant and vigorous, and has won a dominant position, not only in the home but in some professions. She also enjoys equal suffrage.

In politics, the Filipino is rather easily led, but appreciates democratic forms. He has long submitted, without much opposition, to one-party rule. He does not appear to resent the domination of a strong, authoritative, picturesque, political master, if the "boss" preserves constitutional procedure.

There are, of course, many types of people living in the Philippines, so that every generalization about them has its exceptions. For instance, two of the most unusual types are the Moslem Moros living in the south and the pagan aborigines found in the north.

Both groups are of the same ethnological type as the Christian Filipinos and speak one of the 87 dialects of the same language, but they live and behave differently than their Christian brothers.

The Moros, who inhabit the areas nearest the Dutch East Indies, closely resemble the wilder Mohammedan native there. They revel in color, action, conflict. Both men and women wear gaudy clothes and bright red fezzes or gay orange turbans.

The Moros seem to be fanatically attached to a kind of tribal freedom, which expresses itself chiefly in rebellion. They fought the Spaniards, have repeatedly fought the other Filipinos, and offered ferocious resistance to the Americans who first invaded their chief island, Mindanao, about 40 years ago.

Accepted U. S. Regime

After a bitter struggle, they accepted the regime of order imposed by the United States troops and have become less obstreperous. Some even send their children to school. None are allowed to carry knives more than a foot and a quarter long.

American authorities have permitted most old tribal ways and Moslem customs to continue and offer as few occasions for resentment as possible. Fairly friendly relations have come to exist, and these wild Moros, who above all things gloried in their wildness, have made much progress toward order and discipline.

However, groups continue now and then to break out in orgies of violence. They appear to hold human life very cheaply, to have no fear of pain or punishment and to place personal pride above all law.

In the island of Luzon, in the mountains north of Manila are other savage tribes. They are not Moslems, but pagans. They are a relic of the situation in which all Filipinos found themselves in the epoch before Magellan. Unlike the Moros, they wear no gay or gaudy clothes, in fact, few clothes of any kind. They are rather robust and prolific, but over-burdened and under-fed. They are not aggressive nor unruly.

Expert Rice Growers

They inherited from their fathers of centuries ago a well-developed technique for tending rice, as well as marvelous rice fields terraced on the sides of very steep mountains. They have worked out an excellent system of primitive irrigation and have turned their mountains into one of the most picturesque spots in the world. Sometimes the side of a terrace wall is larger than the whole terraced rice field.

Their main emblem of freedom and individuality is their devotion to paganism. They have nourished this attitude for centuries and it has become a source of pride.

However, they send their children to school and some of them accept the help of Christian teachers so their cultural and economic isolation has tended to disappear.

President Names Feb. 16 As Draft Registration Day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt today set Feb. 16 for registration of all male citizens and most aliens of the nation between the ages of 20 and 44 who have not registered previously.

Men in this age group will be subject to military service.

The date was fixed in a proclamation. It made no mention of registration of men from 45 through 64, who are to be registered later on but who will be exempt from service with the armed forces under present legislation. Enrollment of men between 18 and 20 also is to come later.

In his proclamation, the Chief Executive noted that this and other registrations under the Selective Service Act "will be required to insure victory, final and complete, over the enemies of the United States."

The registration will apply to all male citizens and some noncitizens born on or after Feb. 17, 1897, and on or before Dec. 31, 1921. It is to take place, not only in the United States, but also in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Provisions were made for registration before Feb. 16 and after that date in exceptional cases through arrangements with Selective Service officials.

The President, for the sake of full co-operation with the Selective Service program, urged all employers and all Government agencies to give workers sufficient time off to register.

Selective Service officials estimated approximately 9,000,000 men would be enrolled at the registration, the first of two or more such enrollments in prospect.

Officials explained that those to be registered Feb. 16 were men 20 years old, those who have turned 21 since the registration last July, and men between 36 and 44.

Unity of Negroes For Equality Praised

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told at its annual meeting today that increasing militancy and unity of American Negroes in their demands for full equality in the life of the nation was an outstanding and bright note in 1941.

Walter White, Secretary of the Association, said that "while the United States became the chief producer of instruments of war for democratic nations fighting against totalitarianism, and later a belligerent, American Negroes became more than ever united in their demands for fair and equal treatment in the war and other efforts."

Mr. White said one of the most important gains was President Roosevelt's executive order of last June 25 banning racial discrimination in employment and job training for defense industry, and the establishment of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Seven-College Women Meet In Hub Jan. 31

The Seven Colleges Committee, representing seven eastern women's colleges—Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley—will hold its annual meeting and program in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 2:30 o'clock, with Mrs. Edward R. Hale of Boston and Little Boar's Head, Chairman, presiding.

Prof. Andre Morize, former French Minister of Information and now professor of French literature at Harvard University, is the guest speaker, and his subject is to be "The Cultural Responsibility of America in the World Crisis."

A luncheon given by the Boston Wellesley Alumae Club will precede the meeting at 12:45 in the John Hancock Room of Hotel Statler, and to it have been invited Professor and Mrs. Morize, and the Executive Committee of the Seven Colleges: Dr. G. Lindh Mueller of Cambridge (Barnard), Mrs. A. G. Grant of Dedham (Bryn Mawr), Mrs. John A. Dunn of Wellesley (Mt. Holyoke), Mrs. R. L. Masson of Cambridge (Radcliffe), Mrs. H. P. Briggs of Wellesley Hills (Smith), Mrs. Clyde G. Morrill of Wellesley (Vassar), and Mrs. Edward R. Hale (Wellesley). Also at the luncheon will be the presidents of the Boston alumnae clubs of the seven colleges, who are: Mrs. Paul Flint of Medford (Barnard), Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford of Milton (Bryn Mawr), Mrs. Charles E. Greene of Winchester (Mt. Holyoke), Mrs. Bancroft Beatley of Belmont (Radcliffe), Mrs. H. Star Ballou of Wellesley (Smith), Miss Mary Heard of Wellesley (Vassar), and Mrs. Theron B. Walker of Newton Highlands (Wellesley).

Wellesley being the hostess club, President Mildred H. McAfee will preside at the luncheon and greet the members of the other six colleges.

The Seven Colleges Committee was formed a number of years ago for the purpose of bringing before the public at least once a year the fact that there are seven top-ranking women's colleges in the East worthy of endowment and financial support. The alumnae clubs take turns acting as hostess, and the president of the hostess club serves also as chairman of that year's Committee. The usual attendance at the annual meeting is between 900 and 1,000.

By a Staff Photographer

Active on the Seven Colleges Committee

Left to right are Mrs. Edward R. Hale, Chairman; Mrs. A. G. Grant, and Mrs. Clyde G. Morrill. The annual meeting of the group will be held Saturday, Jan 31, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

A. R. P. Course At Concord For Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5 — In order that a uniform system of handling New Hampshire's school children during possible air raids may be put into operation, teachers, superintendents, and other school officials of the State are taking a special course at Concord recently.

Sponsored by the New Hampshire State Council of Defense with the co-operation of the State Board of Education, the several hundred educators attending the sessions will serve as instructors in the next phase of the program. After today's course, they will go back home and extend the knowledge to their fellow faculty members. Then it will be possible to give all school children approximately the same instructions and carry out the same practices throughout the State.

Speakers scheduled for the air-raid precaution course today include Dr. James N. Pringle, State Commissioner of Education; Frank Lloyd, A. R. P. advisor for the State Defense Council; Gov. Robert O. Blood; Miss Dorothy Downs, consulting engineer for the Factory Mutual Insurance Company; A. C. Hudson, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

Maine Liquor Board Holds Up Licenses to 108 'Restaurants'

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 5— Maine's new State Liquor Commission gave further proof as the new year began that it intends to adhere strictly and impartially to State liquor laws and its own rules and regulations.

Some 115 licensees, 108 of whom have been licensed as restaurants, learned abruptly and apparently in many instances to their surprise that the Commission intends to observe the law. Their licenses were "denied without prejudice" by the Commission and they could not operate beginning with 1942 on the grounds that they did not operate "bona fide" restaurants or retail stores.

Maine law provides that persons having restaurant beer licenses, permitting them to sell for consumption on the premises, must operate "bona fide" restaurants and leaves the question of whether the establishment is a "bona fide" restaurant to the Commission as a question of fact. The law originally was intended to prevent operation of beer parlors without selling food as part of the business.

Actually, however, the new Commission found through a check up by its inspectors that the food business in many instances has been more or less winked at and definitely neglible in the conduct of many establishments which offered little other than beer. Accordingly unless applicants for licenses were found by inspectors to qualify as restaurants they were not licensed. They have filed vigorous protests.

Chairman Stephen F. Leo of the Liquor Commission has explained that their licenses have been denied without prejudice and that the Commission realizes many perhaps had been lulled into false security by lack of enforcement of this provision in the past. He has assured the applicants who were denied that their license fees will be returned immediately and that once they can show liquor inspectors they do operate bona fide restaurants they may be licensed again without penalty.

Persons who have viewed the increasing beer and liquor problem in Maine with dismay have voiced their strong approval of the Commission's move, and Chairman Leo, himself, believes that a general clean-up will in the end be for the benefit of the State and the industry.

Through the move, however, the State has temporarily, at least, and perhaps permanently in many cases, lost revenue from license fees of more than $22,000.

Some politicians also are talking about the political effect of the Commission's surprise move but others maintain it will please as many good citizens glad to see law enforced as it will displease those more directly concerned.

Maritime Day Fete Is Off Through War

Boston Harbor's nationally known and elaborate Maritime Day observance which attracted nearly 200,000 persons to the waterfront last June, will be omitted this year because of the war, it was determined at a meeting of the National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., held at the Parker House today.

Plans were tentatively made, however, for a luncheon or dinner meeting on May 22 with well-known speakers, which would be on the day officially observed as Maritime Day in recognition of the first trans-Atlantic crossing by a steam vessel.

Increase of $1 to $2 Seen In 1942 Real Estate Tax

An increase of $1 to $2 in the average Massachusetts real estate tax rate in 1942 was predicted today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

The Long forecast came shortly after the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations had warned of a possible $4 increase in real estate taxes in 1943.

The Commissioner's estimate was based upon the prospect of substantial local civilian defense appropriations, a general rise in commodity prices, and decrease in some revenues.

Tax Outlook

At the same time the Tax Commissioner, who had just started his eighth three-year term, painted a somewhat gloomy picture of the tax situation in 1943.

If automobile travel is sharply curtailed through tire rationing and gasoline shortage, Massachusetts' business will be hard hit, the Commissioner said. For years various establishments, including restaurants and recreational businesses, have been built up in connection with automobile travel.

If automobile transportation is seriously hampered, restaurants and recreational businesses will be forced to close shop, with a resulting decrease in real estate values and the amount of income tax which may be derived from such outfits.

Sees Solution Sure

However, Mr. Long expressed conviction that the Federal Government, by trial and error, will solve the present problem without dealing business a knockout blow.

Regarding gasoline tax revenue, Mr. Long said cities and towns would not feel the effects of any curtailment until 1943 inasmuch as the State Legislature has already voted a $10,000,000 distribution of gasoline tax revenue to the cities and towns for 1943.

The Tax Commissioner said he did not care to discuss the 1943 tax situation until he has made a study of various factors.

G.O.P. Women To Hear Talk By Masaryk

Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile, will be the principal speaker at a dinner this evening at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, sponsored by the Unitarian Service Committee and the Boston Committee of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia. Dr. Masaryk will present a résumé of the role played by civilians—both refugees and American citizens—in the world-wide resistance to totalitarian aggression.

Sharing honors with Dr. Masaryk, are Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, and Mrs. Dexter, who is its Assistant Commissioner. They have only recently returned from a trip to Europe during which they aided refugees either to find haven or to join the allied armies, and they will describe that work and outline plans for the future.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Chairman of the Boston Committee of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, will preside.

The luncheon which was to be given for Mrs. Preston Davie, Vice-President of the American Women's Voluntary Services, by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Wednesday has had to be cancelled. The club hopes it will be possible to hold it at a later date.

Navy Awards E Pennants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Navy's "E" pennant, symbolic of "outstanding performance in production of naval ordnance material" was awarded to 40 private manufacturing firms and seven Government stations over the week-end. Several New England units were included.

The firms, selected by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox upon recommendation of Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, included:

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.

Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc., Waterbury, Conn.

Control Instrument Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Bronze Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Matam Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Fireworks Inc., West Hanover, Mass.

New York Air Brake Co., Watertown, N. Y.

Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.

Rheem Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

The Fulton Sylphon Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tredgar Company, Richmond, Va.

Howard L. White Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Naval Proving Grounds, Dahlgren, Va.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Mass.

Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.

The Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 6

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Finnish Ship Taken by U. S.

After being in "protective custody" of the Coast Guard since Great Britain declared war on Finland early last month, the Finnish freighter Olivia is today in the formal possession of the United States.

The Olivia, a 6,307-gross-ton craft that was en route to Petsamo with Peruvian sugar and American oil when Finland became an ally of Germany by joining in the fight against Russia, put back to the United States, arriving at Boston July 4 last. She was then known as the Kemi. The name was changed, the cargo discharged, and the vessel lay at anchor until taken into Coast Guard "protective custody."

Formal possession and title were taken by the United States recently, at which time 15 other Finnish-owned merchant ships, laid up in American ports, were formally taken over under the Ship Requisition Act. There have been about 80 laid-up merchant ships of foreign registry requisitioned by the Maritime Commission previous to the taking over of the Finnish ships. Most of the others were Danish and Italian vessels; there were only two German-owned vessels in American ports to take over.

Taking over of the Olivia was the sixth ship to be possessed by the United States at the Port of Boston, one of which was the German tanker Pauline Friederich.

D. A. R. Chapters to Meet

Thursday is the date for the meetings of two chapters of the D. A. R. The Betsy Ross Chapter of Lawrence will meet in Houghton Hall, Y. W. C. A., at 2:30 in the afternoon to hear Miss Mary L. Guyton discuss "Citizenship in the Making." Miss Guyton is State Supervisor of Adult Education. A musical program with its theme, "America's Debt to Our New Citizens," will include vocal and instrumental selections from the foreign countries from which our new citizens have come.

An exhibit has been arranged by the Americanism and Manual for Citizenship Committees, under the direction of Miss Doris Groesbeck, Chairman.

Hostesses are Mrs. William A. McLennan, Chairman; Mrs. Alfred E. Burnham, Mrs. Granville A. Clark, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Miss Louise R. Moulton, Mrs. Herbert H. A. Platt, Mrs. Franz H. Swarz, and Mrs. Henry A. Webster.

The Col. Timothy Pickering Chapter of Salem will meet at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Hawthorne. Their speaker will be the Rev. Bradford E. Gale, minister of the First Church of Salem, who will talk about "The Value and Limits of Tradition."

Hostesses are Miss Sarah A. Todd, Chairman; Miss Clarissa A. Bingham, Mrs. G. Carter Chaney, Miss Lucie M. Gardner, Mrs. Benjamin G. Hall, Mrs. Joseph W. Newhall, Miss Lillian W. Sibley, and Miss M. Etta Towle.

Braintree Club In Two Meetings

The Braintree Garden Club has two meetings in prospect this week. The first is its board meeting tomorrow morning at the home of Mrs. Francis Hunt, 71 Harrison Avenue. Mrs. William P. Burnham, President, will preside, and Mrs. Aaron Eck will assist Mrs. Hunt as co-hostess.

The second meeting is the regular monthly session of the club to be held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William G. Michael, 3 Haven Road. There will be a talk on the work of the Community Chest Committee, and Mrs. David G. Fisher of Wellesley will give an illustrated lecture on "Local and Foreign Gardens."

Hostesses at the regular meeting are Mrs. Carroll Sawyer, Chairman, Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Daniel Griffin, and Mrs. Howard Hallett.

Quincy 'Juniors'' Dinner Thursday

The Quincy Women's Club Juniors will hold their annual mother and daughter dinner Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock in the club house on Presidents Lane, with Miss Betty Jackson, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, in charge. Stephen M Cote of Brockton will speak on "Many Helpful Aids to Beauty," and he will be introduced by Mrs. John B. O'Connor, Program Chairman.

A brief business meeting will be conducted by Miss Gertrude Booth, President.

The Club holds its board meeting Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Edmund Genereau, 15 Brae Road, Quincy, with Miss Miriam, Nisula acting as co-hostess.

Heard From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

Precarious days? In the midst of the mystery, the danger, the strain, the uprootedness from peace, the cruelty, the blasphemy and the collapse of self-sufficiency, prayer is our resource.

But underneath us are the everlasting arms. Let us pray ourselves into the realization of their sustaining comfort. In the new meaning of the word these are precarious days; why not in the older meaning likewise?

It seems to me the Psalmist's song, "He maketh my feet like hinds' feet and setteth me upon high," has real meaning for us. Are we spiritually surefooted on a precarious path?

Can we climb up above the dangers to our spirit, or have we spent so much time clop-clopping along the easy city streets of average interests and careless self-reliance that we are not spiritually sure? Therefore lies our danger of slipping and tumbling now—in the precarious path of the year ahead.

The Rev. Fred W. Adams, at Copley Methodist Church:

Granted we need airplanes, bombers, and chasers as the deciding word in warfare. Yet there is one other thing we need even more, one thing more decisive, and that is wings of the spirit, wings of hopes, dreams, ideals, wings of faith and love in the living God and Father of all mankind.

For the new year, let us mount up on wings of power and purpose. . . . There can be but one sure purpose, that of God Himself, to establish the sort of community which democracy envisions. . . .

Here is the answer to the world's despair. A bowed humanity looks up, to find Christ the hope and Saviour of mankind. Let us then for the new year mount up on wings and start to live creatively.

The Rev. Carl J. Webb, at St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal):

How, then, shall we find courage for the facing of the dark hours that are ahead of us in 1942?

Our first source of courage is rooted in an understanding of the relationship of our new-born spiritual victory to world-wide suffering.

A second source of courage is the spiritual quality of right relationship between us and God and between us and each other which will hold us steady and as individuals and as nations give to us indomitable courage for 1942.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greely, at Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

The dying of the old year and the birth of the new are insignificant and indeed unreal in the scheme of creation unless they mark the demise of old passions and prejudices and the origin of new sympathies and understanding.

It is futile to turn from the year of Our Lord in 1941 to the year of Our Lord 1942 unless it means a transition from a lesser to a greater love and virtue and fidelity in our hearts and throughout the ranks of Christendom. . . .

Would that we had a wisdom and a conscience which would leave us no alternative to turning from our faults and foibles to a truer integrity and sanity.

Newsman's Talks Begin Tomorrow

A series of three lectures on current affairs will be given by William Henry Chamberlin, foreign correspondent, to be given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. Chamberlin's first talk, tomorrow morning, will be entitled "This World's Iron Age" and will cover the causes and backgrounds of the war in preparation for his later lectures.

Tickets are required for these forenoon discussions. Tickets may be obtained at the League office, 14 Beacon Street.

Former Malden Pastor To Address Club Tuesday

The Rev. Dr. Seth Rogers Brooks, former pastor of the First Universalist Church in Malden, and now minister of the Universalist National Memorial Church of Washington, is to speak at the first meeting of the Old and New Club of Malden in 1942. The meeting will be held at Legion Hall, tomorrow. Dr. Brooks' subject will be "Looking Out From Washington."

Platform decorations are in charge of Mrs. Harry W. Crockett and her committee, Mrs. Albert P. Ballard and Mrs. Frank H. Chambers.

Patriotic Women's Group to Meet

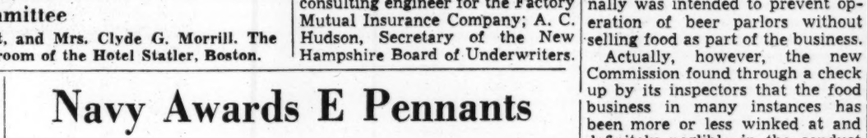
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, will hold its regular meeting in the Hotel Vendome next Friday at 2 p. m.

The program will include an illustrated lecture about the Indians of Oklahoma and the Southwest by Miss Hester A. Shaw, and songs by Mrs. Leland E. Roaf.

Members are asked to send acceptances before Jan. 6 to Miss Josephine G. Richardson, 884 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15 Del Castillo, organ	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organist	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and Music
4:00 Musical Camera;	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Presentation of Plaque	Sports and Music
4:15 Concert Orchestra;	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	by YD Vets	Sports and Music
4:30 Edward R. Murrow	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Her Lewis, songs	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs;	Marshall; music	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Chief" Thundercloud;	The Alpineers; orchestra
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Round-table discussion	Gay Nineties Music
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Drama Shop
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Drama Shop
9:00 Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 'Smilin' Through';	Lionel Hampton's Orch	program	News Service	cal Album
9:30 Jeanette MacDon-	For America We Sing	Paul Schubert, "Boy"	Paul Schubert, news	Classical Album
9:45 ald, Gene Raymond	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Kaye Brinker	Classical Album
10:00 Orson Welles' Mer-	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 cury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Civil'n Defense Pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"	Gypsy Fiddles	Music That Endures	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Elmer Davis	News; Music	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra	Al Goodman's Orch
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Les Brown's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch
11:30 ter Works of Mu-	"Music You Want"	Postwiews: "Mr. and Mrs.	"Radio Newsreel" Arthur	"Day's End"
11:45 sic; Lombardo's Or	"Music You Want"	North"; Interviews	Mann; recorded	"Day's End" News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hymns; Music	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Or-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 chestra; News	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys
9:00 Priscella Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Morning Pickup"; orch
10:00 Hymn Recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Hollywood Quartette
11:15 "Man I Married"	Defense Music; News	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Letter-Quest
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk	Band; News; K. Ivers	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music at Noon	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Civilian Defense Progr'm	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm ad Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Popular Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washigton news	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guests; orchestra	News Service	Hits and Bits	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial Roundup	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	Transcribed music	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital; soloist
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Military Marches
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Military Marches
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Repertoire Porter, songs
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughters"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Harry E. Burroughs	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Les Hite's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	"Your Songs"; News	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Network Orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafetr Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Horace Heidt's Orch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Dinner Concert; News	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Gov. Saltonstall	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frage Cr'r; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "This World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mass. Emergency Plan	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orch
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Dance Music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vicalist; orch	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"FM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Essays in Drama
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	"The Night of Jan. 6";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Shiloh Khall's Electric
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	orchestra, songs	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Choir; Religous Music
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; musis	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	"Fight for Freedom	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	George Szell, conductor	Molly; guests	Rally"	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins - Chicago
10:15 Public Affairs	George Szell, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	hockey game
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	War Extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Boston Bruins-Chicago
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Network	George Harris's Orch
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Network	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want"	Francia Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra	The Alpineers; orchestra
11:48 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Francia Craig's Serenade	Dance orchestra	Music; News

Farnum Named Civilian Defense Chief in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Appointment of Col. Francis H. Farnum of Augusta as State Civilian Defense Director and the start of a three-day instruction school for professors and teachers were principal moves in the Maine war preparedness program.

Gov. Sumner Sewall named Colonel Farnum, a veteran United States Army officer, after he had been granted a leave of absence from his duties as co-ordinator of new business for the New England Public Service Company.

Colonel Farnum was a classmate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Far Eastern forces, at the United States Military Academy, from which the two were graduated in 1903. From 1903 to 1904 and from 1911 to 1914 Colonel Farnum served in the Philippines. In 1915 he served as regular Army instructor in Maine for the old Second Maine Infantry, now the 203d.

State Co-ordinator Raymond T. Adams, assisted by State Education Commissioner Harry V. Gilson and his personnel, supervised the conduct of the school for 25 professors and a like number of public school teachers, joined by many chief air wardens, all intent on learning air-raid warning methods. They, in turn, will conduct schools throughout the State.

Mrs. Ulin to Speak At Melrose Club

Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be the guest speaker at the next meeting of the Melrose Woman's Club. Her subject will be "Let Us Look at the World."

The meeting, which will be in the hands of the International Relations Committee of the club, Mrs. Richard Carney, Chairman, will be held at the home of Mrs. Kenneth Hill, 62 Norman Road, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Lester Huff, Organist and trio.
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, songs; organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Roundtable Discussion.
8:30 p. m.—"A Boy, A Girl, A Band."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—To be announced.
9:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, commentator.
9:45 p. m.—Kaye Brinker.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Les Brown and His Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Radio Newsreel."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Jan. 6

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.8m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.
WROS 11.87mc (25.6m)
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Great Pianists.
4:15 p. m.—Great Popular Voices (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Golden Glow.
5:30 p. m.—Classical Music.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks.
6:30 p. m.—WROS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
9:45 p. m.—Talks on Chess—Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Highlights From Hollywood (English).
10:45 p. m. — Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Program for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.

Profiteering in Tire Treads Charged

Probe Ordered Tire Rations Plan in Effect

A State-wide investigation of complaints against dealers selling retreaded or recapped tires at profiteering prices was started today by John P. McBride, Massachusetts Director for Necessaries of Life.

Mr. McBride started the action after his office received several complaints that the price of retreading or recapping tires had jumped from approximately $4.50 each to as high as $11. The Director said he would confer with the national Office of Price Administration in connection with the issue.

Massachusetts' tire rationing system started operations today but no tires or tubes will be sold until tomorrow.

Applications for new tires and tubes are being received today by the local boards in the 351 cities and towns in the State. The first purchase certificate will be issued tomorrow, after the local boards look over new Washington orders regarding tire sizes and classifications. These orders, contained in a five-page telegram from Leon Henderson, Federal Price Control Administrator, are being sent out by the State Rationing Board.

Persons receiving purchase certificates will be few. Under the local quotas for January issued by the State Board, Boston has been allotted the largest number of tires and tubes among all the cities and towns. It has 307 tires and 257 tubes for passenger cars, motorcycles and light trucks; 1,026 tires and 858 tubes for its fleet of heavy trucks. Boston has 96,618 registered light cars and 17,079 heavy trucks.

Worcester, the State's second largest city, has the second largest tire allotment. This city will have 104 tires and 87 tubes for light cars and motorcycles, 233 tires and 195 tubes for heavy trucks.

Numerous small towns have been allowed only one tire for the entire month.

Out of the State's entire quota of 2,669 tires and 2,234 tubes for lighter vehicles and 6,160 tires and 5,150 tubes for heavy trucks, the State board has retained in a State pool 214 tires and 179 tubes for lighter vehicles and 493 tires and 413 tubes for heavy trucks. This pool will be used to adjust local quotas if positive need is proved.

Upon the State's 2,600 service stations authorized to make the regular semi-annual safety inspections falls the work of inspecting tires and tubes to determine the need of applicants for new equipment. The station owners have agreed to do the work without charge.

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas M. Joyce

Who has charge of the tire rationing system in Massachusetts.

Lethargy Denounced by Farley In Fresh Warning on Air Raids

Warning that Metropolitan Boston can and may be bombed at any time, J. Wells Farley, Massachusetts Director of Civilian Defense, today scored widespread apathy of householders in failing to take proper air-raid precautions and denounced such lethargy as "dangerous ignorance."

Mr. Farley said his aides had made a spot survey of preparations by Massachusetts householders, and found that few homes were equipped with buckets of sand and other emergency precautions. The general feeling, it was found, is that Boston can't be or won't be bombed.

Pointing out that Boston includes a concentration of highly important military targets, Mr. Farley declared that German bombers are perfectly capable of bombing Boston and might do so at any time. The area's anti-aircraft defenses are ridiculously inadequate, he warned.

"German bombers have a range of 7,300 miles and the Nazis are working on planes of even greater range," Mr. Farley pointed out. "We know it is only 3,400 miles from Cherbourg and who can tell what Hitler will decide to do? Many people think that it may be difficult for a heavily loaded bomber to carry out a raid here and then return. That isn't what the Nazis will do. They will bomb and then land at airports and surrender.

"Danger lies in the fact that Boston has a concentration of important military targets. Also, certain sections of metropolitan Boston are so constructed that they are tinder boxes. Anyone who thinks we won't be bombed is showing dangerous ignorance.

"Just such unwillingness to face facts led to Pearl Harbor. Boston may be another Pearl Harbor.

"Antiaircraft fire can't stop bombers. We can't stop night raids. When they want to come then can.

"Yet householders generally are doing little or nothing about it. We must get ready, and we must do it without getting panicky."

Guidance for municipal authorities seeking suitable air raid warning devices came from official quarters today when Dean James M. Landis, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, made public a telegram from the War Department in Washington describing the technical requirements of a suitable instrument.

Dean Landis had requested Federal authorities to furnish advice on the matter, and the War Department answered that a device producing at least 80 decibels of sound was necessary.

A decibel is a unit of power ratio used for measuring sound.

According to the Harvard physics department, an air raid alams with a minimum decibel number of 80 would be about equal in sound to the roar of a subway express train or a loud radio.

Other familiar sounds classed according to their number of decibels ar ea steamship whistle which has 93, a boiler factory with 97, a riveting machine with 95 and the noise in a department store which equals about 57 decibels.

By specifying a device must have 80 decibels within the area it is supposed to serve, the War Department thus specifies that anywhere within the area it serves the device should be audible with sound approximately equal to that of a loud radio or subway train.

The telegram to Dean Landis from Brig. Gen. L. D. Glasser, member of the Board for Civilian Protection, follows:

It appears that communities in the market for air raid alarm devices need some objective standard by which to judge the relative merits of competing products. Accordingly you may advise all communities contemplating the purchase of devices that on the basis of information supplied by the United States Bureau of Standards an air raid alarm device to be effective as a warning to those indoors should produce a sound level of at least 80 decibels to all points out of doors under all conditions in the area to be covered. More complete information will be supplied as soon as tests are completed.

Books by Viereck Banned by Timilty

Sale of the writings of George Sylvester Viereck were banned in Boston today by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty because Mr. Viereck has been indicted as a Nazi propagandist.

A general order issued by Mr. Timilty was read at the noon roll call today to all police officers, as follows:

"Evidence has come to my attention that since the United States is formally at war with the Axis countries, certain propaganda books of one of the enemy powers, Nazi Germany, have been sold openly at meetings in Boston.

"These particular books bear the imprint of Flanders Hall, Scotch Plains, N. J. According to an indictment returned against him by the Federal Grand Jury in New York, the books are the work of George Sylvester Viereck, for a long time a registered Nazi propagandist. The indictment also set forth that he financed and directed the publishing house called "Flanders Hall."

Aliens' Deadline At 11 P. M. Tonight

Enemy aliens have until 11 o'clock tonight to surrender cameras, firearms, and shortwave radios to local police, under Federal regulations affecting Japanese, German, and Italian nationals in Massachusetts and other states.

Already more than a score of cameras, a similar number of shortwave radios and a few firearms have been turned in to Boston police. Police officials are authorized to issue receipts for the articles.

Theater Patrons in Air Raids Must Remain Seated

Theater patrons were instructed today to remain seated in event of an air-raid alarm and "not to seek the greater danger of the streets," in official air-raid rules for theaters released today by Dean James M. Landis, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense. The rules included explicit instructions to theater owners how to perfect emergency blackout and air-raid precautions.

After theater audiences have been informed that a "red" signal has been flashed, giving warning of an imminent raid, the management is to "see to it" that the show that has been momentarily interrupted shall go on, the regulations state.

Although the rules are described as "suggestions and instructions which have been proposed," and carry no force of law, defense authorities expect that New England states will either make their adoption a requisite for obtaining a theater license, or take other measures to ensure enforcement.

The rules were worked out in conferences Dean Landis held with representatives of theater owners and of the New England State Councils of Defense.

The rules in full text are:

Details of Formal Rules

1. The Aircraft Warning System—Theater management should be familiar with the aircraft warning system. The presence of enemy aircraft is signalled from one central source in New England to points in the various states known as District Warning Centers, by lights. The yellow light is the first signal. It may be followed by a blue light and this, in turn, by a red light. A white light indicates an "all-clear" situation. These signals are transmitted from District Warning Centers to Report Centers and to the A. R. P. Services. **The yellow and blue signals are confidential. A public alarm is given only on the red signal.**

2. Uniform Public Alarm—The uniform public alarm in New England consists of a series of short blasts on a siren or whistle, or, if given by bells, by a constant ringing of the bells. The "all-clear" signal consists of long, continuous blasts, or, if given by bells, a slow tolling of the bells.

3. Notice of Public Alarm in Theaters—Theater management must take means to see that their patrons are quietly but effectively given notice of a public alarm and that such notice shall be given only by the responsible head of the theater on duty at the time. The notice of the alarm shall be accompanied by the suggestion that the safest course of conduct for patrons to pursue is to remain seated, and patrons shall be requested to remain seated. Theater management shall then see to it that the show that has been momentarily interrupted shall go on.

4. Wardens and A. R. P. Services—Every theater owner shall appoint one member of the staff to be head air-raid warden of the theater. One or more deputies shall also be appointed so that at all times, one responsible individual shall be in charge. Sufficient of the staff of the theater shall also be trained as air-raid wardens. This staff of air-raid wardens shall be instructed as to their duties in the event of an air raid and shall be thoroughly and regularly drilled in the same. The head air-raid warden of the theater or his deputy, being part of the regularly enrolled A. R. P. Services of the community, will receive those signals that the A. R. P. Services are entitled to receive.

5. Instructions to Patrons—In theaters where instructions to patrons are given as to their conduct in the event of fire, by means of programs or otherwise, instructions as to their conduct in the event of an air raid shall similarly be included. These instructions shall advise patrons to remain seated and not seek the greater danger of the streets.

6. Persons Seeking Shelter in the Theater—In the event of a public alarm, persons seeking shelter in the theater or the theater lobbies shall be admitted freely without regard to admission fees.

7. Overcrowding of Theaters—Efforts shall be made by theater management to reduce overcrowding of the theaters and to assist barring persons standing in the rear of halls, in aisles, or elsewhere.

8. Lighting — The lighting system of all theaters shall be re-examined to make certain: (a) That all exterior lighting can be immediately and simply extinguished in the event of a public alarm or the command for a blackout, and (b) that interior lighting shall not emit any light outside the theater. To effect this latter objective, skylights, windows, may have to be covered so that no light shall be emitted. Interior lighting may thus be kept burning through an air raid.

9. Exit Lighting—Exit lighting shall be so arranged as to permit the burning of exit lights despite an air raid or a blackout. Until standard blackout fixtures are available for exterior exit lights, a 10 watt inside frosted bulb, shielded as described below, will give allowable, safe, illumination from about a 9-foot mounting height. Shielding can be achieved by means of an opaque cup held close to the bulb, or by means of dense paint on the bulb which will restrict the downward emission of light to a ray through a ½ inch diameter hole or a ⅛ inch by 2 inch slot. Any glass fixture enclosing the bulb and reflecting light rays above the horizontal projection of the light source must be removed or obscured.

10. Auxiliary Lighting—The installation of auxiliary lighting system is recommended, so that if the regular lighting system fails, resort can be had to this means. In the absence of an auxiliary lighting system, theaters should be provided with sufficient flashlights to light the auditorium and the passageways.

11. Luminous Paint in Alleyways—When exits lead to alleyways or passageways, a strip of white luminous paint shall be put on adjoining walls or pavements to lead the way to the streets.

Work of Churches

Pushing New England's preparations to take care of crowds and assemblages in time of air alarm, Dean Landis conferred this afternoon with representatives of Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches to work out uniform air raid defense regulations for all churches.

Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

Air-Raid Rules

Speed and precision were listed as paramount requisites in handling of blackouts in a set of "guiding principles" made public today by Dean James M. Landis, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, First Corps Area.

The basic procedures to be followed in event of an air attack on New England and in preparation against an attack were sent to the heads of the six State Defense Councils and are to be made available to the local Defense Councils throughout New England.

These "underlying conceptions" are to be followed in the framing of blackout regulations to be issued subsequently by the State Defense Councils of the area.

They are contained in a pamphlet entitled, Blackout Procedures and Suggestions, prepared by Marc Peters, Jr., blackout consultant of the Regional Office of Civilian Defense. The pamphlet is described as supplementing the booklet, Blackouts, prepared by the War Department and published by the Office of Civilian Defense at Washington prior to the declaration of war.

At the slightest danger of an air attack, an "alert" consisting of a yellow warning signal will be given confidentially to district warning centers, the pamphlet points out.

The second signal—blue—also will be confidential, but will require immediate blackout precautions by extinguishing public and exterior lights.

Then follows the red signal, "which means that an air attack may occur in about five minutes," and precedes short blasts on a siren or whistle, or constant ringing of bells, that constitute the warning for a complete blackout.

Public instructions were—

To the Householder:

1. Remain in the house as much as possible.
2. Put out all lights at the public alarm signal or on orders from responsible officials or wardens, except in rooms effectively blacked out.
3. Use no matches or portable lights outside the house.
4. Lights should be so arranged that they do not shine directly on any window or other openings or their coverings.

To the Pedestrian:

1. Get under cover as soon as possible.
2. Use no flashlights or matches; never smoke in the open.
3. Pass and keep to the right.
4. Proceed carefully and slowly; don't run.
5. Cross streets at intersections; do not "jay-walk."

To Motorists:

1. Immediately stop and park close to the curb; extinguish lights; close car, and seek shelter, if available.
2. Park at no intersections, hydrants, police stations, hospitals or fire houses.

Remember That:

Emergency blackouts require speed in execution. Prepare and plan your actions now—rehearse them, and instruct your household and employees.

Negligence and fumbling must be avoided at all costs.

Maine's Senior Senator To Seek a Third Term

AUBURN, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Maine's senior United States Senator, Wallace H. White, Jr. (R), of Auburn, will seek a third term. Mr. White, an attorney, so announced yesterday.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he was the only Republication who voted for favorable reports on Neutrality Act amendments to permit arming of merchant ships and elimination of combat zones, and to the Lend-Lease bill and its implementing $7,000,000,000 appropriation.

What This War Means to Farm, Factory and Fireside

A FULL DISCUSSION OF THE TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF THE HOME FRONT IS THE BASIS OF THE NEW YORK SUN'S "VOICE OF BUSINESS" EDITION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1942

In this edition will be found a complete presentation by experts of what we face in the matter of work, wages, taxes, prices, savings and sacrifices. The questions are put—the answers are given by contributors such as:

Fred I. Kent — Roswell Magill
Merle Thorpe — David Lawrence
Benjamin M. Anderson — Neil Carothers
Melvin T. Copeland

In addition to the special, exclusive articles by these authorities, there will be writings on the particular major industries and the edition will be illustrated by more than fifty photographs and charts.

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CSM

Native Leaders Ask Churchill To Forestall Crisis in India

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 5 (AP)—A group of 15 distinguished Indian leaders appealed directly to Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday for "some bold stroke of far-sighted statesmanship without delay" to avert a political crisis in India and insure its full co-operation in Britain's war effort.

The plea, cabled to Mr. Churchill in Washington, was placed above Indian party politics, for none of the signers is now active in the Congress Party or Moslem League—the two dominant political factions.

The signers, representing some of the influential, but less vocal, moderate and liberal circles in Indian opinion, asked the Prime Minister to declare at once that:

"India will not longer be treated as a dependency to be ruled from Whitehall and henceforth her constitutional position and powers will be identical with those of the other units in the British Commonwealth."

Proposing that the question of a permanent constitution be shelved until after the war, the group recommended that the following four measures be inaugurated immediately:

1. "Conversion and expansion of the Central Executive Council into a truly national government . . . subject only to responsibility to the Crown."

2. Restoration of popular governments in the Provinces, or, "failing this, the establishment of nonofficial executive councils responsible to the Crown."

3. Recognition of India's "right to direct representation in the Imperial War Cabinet if one is established, in all Allied war councils and at the peace conference."

4. Consultation with the National Government on the same footing as the Dominion Governments.

The appeal, first such message directed to Mr. Churchill, ended:

"Knowing intimately the feelings and aspirations of our countrymen as we do, we must express our conviction that nothing less than inauguration of this policy can resolve the crisis in India. The urgency of immediate action cannot be overemphasized.

"We appeal to you in all sincerity but with the greatest emphasis to act while there will be time for such action, so that India may line up with other anti-Axis powers on a footing of absolute equality with them in the common struggle for freedom of humanity."

The signers, led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, have distinguished records of service in Indian public life, at least three having been members of the Privy Council.

Included in the group were T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir P. S. Sivaswam Aiyer, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Sir Chunilal J. Mehta, Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Sir M. V. Joshi, Sachidananda Sinha, Mohomad Yunus, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. R. Jayakar, Sir Raghunath P. Paranjpye and J. N. R. Mehta.

Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's Executive Council met with him Jan. 3 in Calcutta to consider the complications involved in the Congress Party's recent decision to abandon the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi and his policy of nonviolence.

The Council is unlikely to meet again, however, until after the Viceroy's return to Delhi from a tour around the middle of January.

Many observers believe the first result of the Congress Party's action will be a resumption of legislative activity in the Central and Provincial Assemblies.

Dane's Butter Ration Cut By Nazis to Go to Finland

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—A German dispatch from Copenhagen said yesterday that every Danish citizen will be required to give up 10 per cent of his weekly butter ration so that supplies of Danish butter can be sent to Finland.

Soviet Planes Halt Tanks—Belev Recaptured

By the Associated Press

Monday, Jan. 5

Recapture of Belev in a Red Army drive west of the Oka River, hurling the Germans back 100 miles from the high water mark of their thrust south of Moscow, was announced today in a Soviet communiqué.

It declared that the Germans lost 2,300 men—800 killed and 1,500 wounded—in fierce fighting for the key town 50 miles south of Kaluga and half way to Bryansk from Tula.

The drive which appeared to menace the whole Nazi wing southwest of the Soviet capital paralleled the pincer movement farther north where Borovsk fell, threatening entrampment of the last German forces at Mozhaisk west of Moscow.

The British radio reported that the Russians had closed in on the Mozhaisk sector and that fighting already was under way in the outskirts of the town 57 miles west of Moscow.

The British report, heard by CBS, said 100,000 Germans were retreating in the area west of Moscow alone in an attempt to to escape encirclement by Russian forces whose swift flanking advance caught the Nazis by surprise.

The news of the German defeat at Belev was the first official announcement of the extent of the Russian penetration west of the Oka river toward Bryansk.

Borovsk Recapture

Along with the recapture of Borovsk, 50 miles southwest of Moscow and 25 miles south of Mozhaisk, the Russians claimed a number of smaller places designated only as inhabited localities."

Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow on the Moscow-Smolensk highway, was used by the Germans as the pivot for their attempts to encompass Moscow last fall. The loss of Borovsk directly threatens from the south the Germans quartered in Mozhaisk, already threatened from the north by other advancing Russians.

The Russians said they broke up attempts of the Germans to establish new positions in a number of sectors and "inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in manpower and materials."

Fresh gains in the Crimea were said to have resulted from a coastline advance.

Berlin Air Report

In Berlin the Germans said their air force was raiding the Russians on the Crimea day and night. Elsewhere, Berlin said yesterday, there was only "local patrol action," with some air attacks in the Moscow zone.

Viewing the situation along the entire front with growing confidence, the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star declared that "fine prospects are open to our troops.

"We have a chance of depriving the Germans of all advantages they now possess."

Indications that the Germans may have been driven beyond an intended winter line at the southern end of the front were given in a report to Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper. It said Soviet troops and tanks fell upon an "'intermediate line" prepared by the Germans, destroyed it and held it against counterattacks.

The Soviet Information Bureau in a review of the week from Dec. 25 to 31 said the Red Army wiped out more than 10,000 Germans southwest of Moscow and another 2,000 in the Feodosiya sector of the Crimea, destroyed 745 supply trucks and captured or destroyed a quantity of other war material.

A Red Army Major General of Aviation, Scherbakoff, wrote in the government newspaper Izvestia that the Russians would come back in the air during 1942 with faster and mightier fighters and with bombers able to carry heavier bomb loads greater distances.

He said the Russians would hold the upper hand during the winter months because of better preparations for winter air warfare.

Fresh Soviet Army

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Jan. 5—Two million fresh Red Army troops, mostly infantry equipped with automatic rifles, machine guns and submachine guns, are mainly responsible for the German retreat, according to information received from Allied military missions in Russia.

While Hitler was boasting that the Red Army was smashed, these seasoned soldiers were encamped east of the Volga River, busily engaged in maneuvers. They were being drilled in lessons of German offensive tactics by Soviet military intelligence officers brought back from the front lines.

When the Red Army High Command indicated that German lines of communication were extended sufficiently and heavy snows and cold were hampering the transport of fresh supplies, this hidden army quietly infiltrated the German lines, forming myriads of small pincer movements, catching the Germans from the rear.

At the same time, radio stations signaled the guerrillas in each limited sector to obtain arms and grenades from prepared caches and attack German transports and artillery tanks. Disarmed and peaceful villages received arms overnight and began attacking the Germans, setting fire to commandeered houses where troops were billeted.

The Russians employed for the first time on a large scale the "aerosanie," which are small sleighs driven by an aero-engined propeller, skimming over fields covered with deep snow.

By a Staff Artist

Direction of Soviet Attacks

The Russian pincer operation is converging on Mozhaisk, where the Germans still hold out. The direction of the advance on the Smolensk highway farther west is also shown. In the south the approximate direction of the Soviet push from the Oka River north of Orel and Bryansk is indicated.

American Navy to Operate From Base in Australasia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced that under the united nations strategy, the United States Navy will operate from an Australasion station.

Declaring that Australia's strategic position is vitally important in the plan of Britain, the United States, Netherlands East Indies, and Australia to fight and work together, Mr. Curtin said:

"The part which American forces will play gives great encouragement, and we vividly recall the statement of the commander of the United States naval squadron which recently visited Australia: 'You talk like us and fight like us.' That United States naval units will operate in an Australasian station is a natural sequel to that declaration."

[The term Australasia is a loose term which might include New Zealand, the Netherlands East Indies, the Malay Archipelago and the numerous surrounding archipelagos as well as Australia.

The United States naval commander referred to by Mr. Curtin was Rear Admiral John H. Newton who led a squadron of seven United States warships to Australia on a good-will visit last March.]

Mr. Curtin, whose statement was released in Canberra, said the Australian people were heartened greatly by developments in the Washington strategy conferences and said they affect "our Commonwealth as no previous alignment of great powers ever has done."

"It represents a policy of concerted Pacific strategy which the Australian Government has advocated, and amply justifies all that has been said as part of that advocacy."

"In this country there will be a feeling that the defensive interdependence of the United States and Australia has become a tangible thing. Among the democracies, the people whose fate is involved will face the foe knowing that Britain, the United States, the Netherlands East Indies, and Australia are fighting and working together to a common plan, with common execution of that plan assured.

"Australia has now obtained the closest association and co-operation with America."

Tokyo Tale Denied

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 5 (AP)—Army Minister Francis Forde described today as absurd Japanese reports that the greater part of the Australian Eighth Division had been wiped out in fighting in Northwestern Malaya.

Earlier it was announced that Japanese bombers had extended their forays to within 800 miles of Australia, twice bombing the Australian Air Force airdrome at Rabaul, on the island of New Britain in the Bismarck Archipelago.

In the first attack, a communiqué said, a few bombs were dropped, and some damage was done to installations at the field and a few natives in the vicinity were killed or wounded.

In the second 11 bombers participated.

The first attack, made by long-range bombers which presumably flew from Japanese-mandated islands, evidently was the result of Japanese curiosity as to activities taking place in the Archipelago for the official communiqué said they were on a reconnaissance flight.

The Japanese previously have reported reconnaissance flights in the direction of Australia; and they have bombed Ocean Island, 1,200 miles east of Rabaul.

The Bismarck Archipelago, which lies almost under the equator, extends north and east of Papua, the Australian-mandated half of the island of New Guinea. The other half belongs to the Netherlands East Indies. Rabaul is about 300 miles northeast of New Guinea.

Greenwich, or Kapingamarangi, Island, nearest Japanese-mandated island, recently was bombed by Australian aircraft. It is about 400 miles north of Rabaul.

Large Australian detachments were sent to Papua to defend that northern outpost some months ago, and also to Darwin, the northern Australian port and defense post opening upon the Timor Sea. Darwin is linked with the Australian railway system by a new defense highway.

Aid for Singapore

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Veteran Chinese troops are believed to be on their way to Malaya to help block the Japanese drive toward Singapore, British sources said today.

These sources said such an assignment for Chinese forces was a likely first step of the unified Southwest Pacific Command under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

They said the call on Chinese man power was for aid in a crisis until Britain and the United States can rush men and arms to the Far East. It probably was worked out during recent visits to Chungking of General Wavell and Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, United States Army Air Corps chief who is General Wavell's aide in the unified command, they added.

Chinese forces already have bolstered the British in Burma, on the flank of the Malay Front.

Military observers said British troops in Malaya had been forced to retreat not by more efficient Japanese fighting but by superior numbers and their inability to defend a wide front.

This situation, they said, could be remedied by Chinese infantry supported by British artillery and motorized forces.

Bombs for Tankers

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Hein ter Poorten, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, declared today in an article that the N. E. I. Air Force would bomb any Japanese ship attempting to obtain oil from wells captured in Sarawak, British Borneo.

The way the Russians have learned to stop the Nazi panzer onslaught by making their anti-tank defenses far more effective than any method hitherto devised is one of the significant military stories of the current war. Yet in details it is one of the least publicized.

The accompanying article by a Soviet correspondent at the front, released through the Soviet Embassy in Washington, describes some of the means employed in these operations.

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21, Delayed—Until recently ordinary fighter planes were used against tanks. However, speed and altitude interfered with firing accuracy. Their bomb load was small and they were an easy target for antiaircraft defenses.

A special antitank plane has been designed. It is protected by powerful armor plating which only heavy antiaircraft shells can pierce, is very light and mobile, and flies in an altitude of less than 500 feet, which is closer to the ground than enemy chasers can maneuver effectively. It carries a cannon whose shell will pierce the armor of any tank.

The pilot no longer drops his bombs at random at a group of machines but aims accurately at each separate tank.

This new plane is not the only reason for mounting German tank casualties. Mines are another means of combating tanks. They are packed in small, portable, sachel-like boxes. The mines are placed on roads in chessboard pattern and when they explode beneath the weight of a tank, they foul at least the caterpillar tread. To cope with this danger, the Germans send motorcyclists and special scouts ahead. Sometimes they drive prisoners of war or noncombatants before the tank column to explode concealed mines. The Red Army has devised a new method. A small concealed trench, capable of accommodating three o rfour men, is dug on one side of the road. Satchels of mines are placed on the far side and a wire leading from the trench is attached to the satchel and covered with earth and snow for concealment.

Motorcyclists or scouts cannot detect the wire. They cannot possibly dig up the entire road. When tanks appear men in the trench immediately pull wires, thus hauling the satchels out to the middle of the road, The tank usually is moving at such high speed, and visibility from it is so poor that there is little chance of the satchels being avoided. Sometimes the tank stops and fires in a circle but the men in the trench are safe. If the tank crew gets out, its members are picked off by snipers.

The purpose of this defense is not only to destroy larger number of tanks but to block the road. For disabled tanks bar the way to others coming up behind.

Nobody knows who invented this device, who of Moscow's defenders first thought of it. Nor does anybody remember when it was first applied. But nameless Red Army men with "satchels" have played their part in preventing the enemy from reaching Moscow's gates.

British Tanks Aid

By British Press Service

LONDON, Jan. 5—A "large number" of British-made Valentine and "Waltzing Matilda" tanks have been participating in the Russian push, according to an official report. The Germans, evidently had not believed that the promise made to Joseph Stalin by Lord Beaverbrook and W. Averell Harriman, Chairman of the American Mission to Moscow, could be fulfilled so quickly.

The British Military Mission in Moscow was congratulated by Russian authorities on the all-round performance of both types of machines. They were especially pleased with the Valentines, stating that the tracks and steering gear of these tanks are standing up splendidly to the hard ground and extreme winter conditions.

The Russians reported that they found the two-pounder, high-velocity gun carried in the turret of the Valentine successfully penetrates the armor of the German tanks.

New Peril to Tanks

NEW YORK, Jan 4 (AP)—A British broadcast, citing the Moscow radio as its authority, reported that the Russian Army has under construction a new antitank plane "which will spell destruction to the German mechanized army and seal its fate."

The Russians, said the British Broadcasting Corporation, also are working on a new type of pursuit plane "said to be capable of a speed of more than 500 miles an hour."

The radiocast was heard here by CBS.

Civilians Told Not to Buy A.R.P. Fittings Undirected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Government officials have advised civilians that they should not attempt to buy air-raid protection equipment unless and until directed to do so by air-raid wardens.

Wavell, the 'Desert Fox' Long Urged Machine War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who covered important phases of the first African campaign.

Among the figures risen to top prominence in World War number two few are as picturesque and forceful as one-eyed General Sir Archibald Wavell, the new Allied supreme commander in the Southwest Pacific. Years ago in Palestine, he earned the nickname of the "desert fox" and it stuck to him.

More than any other British military leader, this canny Scotsman has shown, a comprehension of world strategy in terms of modern warfare. Back in the days of appeasement he waged a far-sighted but futile struggle to get the British Army streamlined and mechanized. His brilliant Libyan campaign last year, when he captured or destroyed Marshal Rudolfo Graziani's entire army with little more than a token force, was the first time a British mechanized unit ever took the offensive.

The present General Wavell is the son of a general and a product of Winchester and Sandhurst Military Academies, and of the famous Scottish Black Watch Regiment which he entered at the age of 18.

Fought First in Boer War

He received his baptism of fire in the Boer War and later saw service on the explosive Northwest Frontier of India. He was on active duty on the Western Front in the last war until loss of one eye. He was then appointed British military observer with the Russian forces on the Caucasus front and then became brevet Brigadier General under Allenby in the Palestine campaign against the Turks.

In that first successful desert mobile campaign he acquired the experience which stood him in such good stead in Egypt and laid the foundations of his military reputation. It was there too that he first foresaw the possibilities of mechanized units replacing the camels and cavalry in desert warfare.

Many years later, as leader of the British forces during the civil strife between Jews and Arabs in Palestine he had an opportunity to test some of his theories.

He Saw, but Was Ignored

In 1935 General Wavell again went to Russia as British observer at the Red Army maneuvers, when the technique of airborne troops, including parachutists, was first demonstrated. His observations formed the basis of new recommendations for modernization, which were duly pigeon-holed at the War Ministry.

But there were people who remembered General Wavell's tireless efforts for military preparedness, and in July, 1939, with war around the corner, he was sent to Egypt to head the newly formed Middle East command in place of bulky Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside.

As the architect and guiding brain of the brilliant first Libyan campaign, General Wavell won universal praise. More controversial and divided was opinion concerning his responsibility for setbacks early last spring, when the British all but lost the territory they had won.

Those who blamed him seemed to have scored their point when he was transferred to India last July, though it was also suggested that the growing danger in the Far East or in the Caucasus might have something to do with the shift. In fact, a few weeks after his arrival in India, Britain and Russia moved into Iran.

His Troops Occupied Iran

As it happened, there was no need for extensive military operations, but General Wavell was on hand just in case, and the British troops that moved into Iran were from his Indian command.

Last November, for the first time, General Wavell spoke for publication regarding the Libyan reverses. At a press conference in New Delhi he publicly assumed full blame for a mistaken judgment that failed to foresee the speed of German counterattacks and left the lines poorly garrisoned. He did not, however, mention the exonerating fact, well known in the Middle East, that the real reason for this weakening of the Libyan front was the expedition to Greece, a sacrifice political gesture, undertaken at London's behest, which the long-run strategy of the war appears to be justifying, and General Wavell's limited forces simply could not be in two places at once.

Apparently, however, this view was taken by Prime Minister Churchill and his Cabinet, for they would scarcely nominate a bungler for the vital post in the Pacific.

Recently deposed German Supreme Commander Marshal Wilhelm Keitel gave the Axis scant encouragement when he termed Sir Archibald "a really fine general, the only good general Britain has."

Ship Loss Disputed

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Admiralty has denied Tokyo claims that a large number of British warships have been captured by Japanese forces at Hong Kong.

"It has been noted," said an Admiralty press notice, "that statements made by the enemy claim that a large number of British warships were destroyed or fell into Japanese hands at the surrender of Hong Kong.

"These enemy claims vary considerably and are quite irresponsible.

"Our naval losses in Hong Kong were confined to a few small vessels, mostly auxiliaries."

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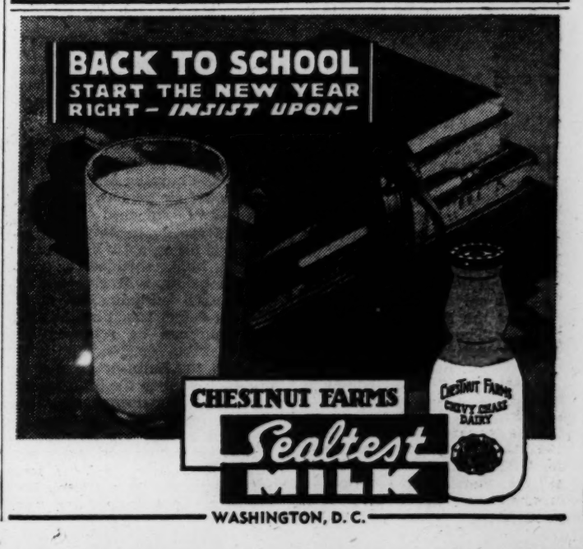


WASHINGTON, D. C.

War and Buying Power: British Watch U. S. Dollar

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—As Britain's entry into the fourth calendar year of war prompts financial scribes to cautious confidence in the nation's monetary and economic stability, how does the man in the street view his blue and brown pound note?

How far does his 20 shillings go today compared with prewar days?

And now with the United States in the war, experts and public alike in Britain are wondering how American leaders will tackle similar problems. How will the dollar fare in balancing claims of America's high standard of living and great earning capacity with a wartime shortage of consumer goods and consequent threat of inflation?

Experts here generally agree that the British Government has succeeded by control measures, notably price control, in warding off serious inflation thus far. Inflation is still a mystery word to a large part of the population but the public fully understands that the prices of many essentials like bread, milk, butter, margarine, sugar and canned meats, most fruit and some vegetables have been kept reasonably low and that the Government has achieved this by fixing prices and paying subsidies to producers to cover their increased costs.

Travel Costs Ceiling

Furthermore, the public has been assured that travel costs will be pegged by subsidy if transport concerns find their costs increasing. A controlled price for standardized lines of clothing is also being worked out.

The cost of food needed by a working class family is shown to have increased 20 per cent compared with the beginning of the war but the index of essential foodstuff now appears to be stabilized and has even fallen slightly in the past year. The general cost of living index has increased 30 per cent since September, 1939.

At the same time gross earnings —not wage rates—have risen about 42 per cent which doesn't appear excessive in the light of the fact that the hours worked in a majority of factories increased nearly 50 per cent between October, 1938, and July, 1941.

Thus to meet the bare minimum of food requirements, the average worker might even seem to be better off relatively today than before the war when there was no Government control of prices. The rub is that although earnings on work such as munitions have risen sharply, a great many persons haven't had wage increases. Furthermore the costs of other items in family budgets have increased rapidly, such as clothes, fuel, household utensils and taxation.

Factory Workers Benefit

Many middle class breadwinners will tell you that their net incomes are worth half what they were before the war. Others admit there are so few things they can buy that they are relatively not much worse off. Among the better-offs are many factory workers, farm workers, and a great army of women who have never earned a living before.

The greatest sufferers are the aged living on small savings, pensioners, fixed salary earners who receive no cost-of-living bonus, men in the fighting forces with families to keep and for whom allowances are widely considered to be inadequate.

Nevertheless, the Government can be said to have achieved a vital goal in ensuring that all can afford the bare necessities for living. Thereby the possibility of labor troubles has been minimized and the uncontrolled inflation spiral checked.

Misleading Word

Inflation is seen as a very misleading word. In fact, it is widely recognized here that a degree of inflation is an unavoidable part of national economics in wartime which entails the making of guns instead of butter—guns which are only usable by the state and not by the individual. It is only when inflation becomes uncontrolled that it is really dangerous. An aspect of inflation and price control in America which especially interests experts here is how the United States will solve the problem of applying its vast increased purchasing power at a time when its production is very largely concentrated in munitions. Britain has sought to solve this problem first by increasing not only its income tax, but also classes of income tax payers and by introducing a "forced loan" or form of compulsory savings, which is part of the income tax now levied but which, it is said, will be repaid when the war is over—that's when there will be a greater supply of goods.

Crossing the Pacific in a U. S. Convoy

Photo by Bob Bryant, International News Photos

Strengthening Allied Forces in Far East

Soldiers, sailors, and civilian passengers are shown relaxing on the deck of one of the ships that recently crossed the Pacific in convoy. The wearing of lifebelts at all times was compulsory. The photo, made by International News Photos Cameraman Bob Bryant, was released by the Navy Department in Washington, D. C. For an obvious reason, the convoy's ports of embarkation and debarkation were not disclosed. It is known that the convoy reached its destination safely.

Finnish Paper Opens Way to Russian Peace

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Helsingfors newspaper Suomen Sosialidemokraatti said this morning the present time "seems a suitable opportunity to break off military operations" against Russia, Reuters reported today.

Referring to Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustaf Mannerheim's statement at the end of November that Finland's strategic goal almost had been reached, the newspaper said the goal appeared now to have been achieved as several important towns had been occupied since that time.

"Since then our troops have not launched any offensive operations," the paper added. "Therefore it seems a suitable opportunity to break off military operations at this point."

Meanwhile, the Central Council of the Finnish Trade Unions drew the attention of Premier Jukha Rangell to problems troubling the workers. It said that although the working class loyally supported the country, the workers relied on the Government in continuing the war to consider the strain on the Finnish people and their capacity to endure it.

Great Britain announced on Dec. 6 that it was at war with Finland, Hungary and Rumania because they persisted in fighting her Russian ally but thus far no military action has been reported against the Finns by the British.

Before that declaration, both Britain and the United States brought diplomatic pressure to bear on Finland in an effort to stop its war against Russia, but Finland, on last Nov. 12, stated in a note to the United States that its war against Russia still was defensive.

The Helsinki Government advised the United States that Finland did not wish to continue the fight against Russia any longer than its vital security demanded.

Since going to war against Russia on June 26, 1941, Finland has recovered substantially all the territory it was forced to concede to Russia after the 1939-40 winter war and has pushed on into eastern Karelia.

But the Government in its note said vital areas still were in Russian hands, including the Fisher Peninsula, whose guns control Petsamo, Finland's only ocean port; outer islands in the Gulf of Finland, and, above all, the Hango Peninsula at the southwestern tip of Finland.

The Hango fortifications control shipping in the Gulf of Finland.

Shortly after the British declaration of war, the Russians evacuated the Hango Fort and Peninsula, and they were reoccupied by the Finns.

Finns Repulse Reds

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Russian forces continuing a two-day offensive north of Lake Onega were beaten back all along the line and suffered heavy losses yesterday, the Finnish war communiqué reported today.

[This was in sharp contrast to Finnish newspaper reports that Finland might consider the time propitious to withdraw from the Russian war.]

On the Leningrad Front a Russian company was reported repulsed in an attempt to pierce the Finnish lines.

Italy Restates Policy of Force

ROME, Jan. 5 (Andi Agency to AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, declared yesterday that the Fascists were not responsible for the present war, which he blamed on "those people abroad who failed to understand Fascist policy."

After reading the text of Premier Mussolini's speech of Jan. 3, 1925, to a gathering of Fascists at Bologna, in accordance with Il Duce's orders to all party leaders, Count Ciano said:

"The vicissitudes which have developed in the international field are due at least in great part to this failure to understand Italy. . . . Had those people understood us better, they would have done better for themselves. . . .

"We know the struggle before us is bitter and long," Count Ciano concluded, "and that the enemy is strong and determined. We will be stronger and more determined."

Signor Mussolini's 1925 speech, which the Premier ordered reviewed in line with his new orders to party leaders to convert Italians into "a solid block of will and energy," was one in which he said of an anti-Fascist movement that "when two parties are struggling the solution lies in force. There never has been another solution and there never will be."

Oil Bootlegged

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Oil bootlegging in Genoa has been discovered by Italian police, the Berlin Radio reported yesterday. It said black market transactions involving 160 tons of petroleum and mineral oil had been bared, the manager of one oil company arrested and "the names of a further 167 persons brought to the notice of the courts."

Chinese Celebrate Victory Over Japanese at Changsha

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (AP)—Firecrackers were discharged and gongs sounded triumphantly in the streets of Chungking today to celebrate what the Chinese proclaimed a great victory over the Japanese at Changsha.

The Chinese declared that a junction had been effected by the Chinese Changsha garrison and the troops sent to its relief, and that a Chinese cordon had been drawn about the Japanese force which had suffered 52,000 casualties in three days in a "catastrophic debacle."

The Japanese, depended upon air-borne supplies, are continuing attempts to break out of the trap, Chinese said.

A group of newspaper correspondents and foreign embassy attachés, including Lieut. Col. David D. Barrett, Assistant United States Military Attaché, left the Hunan Front to view the scene of the Changsha battle.

Heavy Casualties

The Chinese High Command declared 30,000 Japanese were killed or wounded Jan. 4 in fighting around the rich silk and rice center.

The Third and Sixth Japanese Divisions—two of the four sent against Changsha—were reported practically wiped out by Chinese artillery and the fierce fighting of Chinese soldiers. Several high Japanese officers were reported killed.

[The Japanese announced Jan. 2 the occupation of Changsha, and Domei, Japanese news agency, said complete occupation of the City was achieved Jan. 4. However, a Japanese dispatch Jan. 3 from Hankow quoted military quarters as saying the Japanese "may not occupy Changsha permanently as it was the purpose to crush Chinese resistance" in driving on the city.]

The Chinese said reinforcements came up Jan. 4 as the encircled Japanese continued to pound at the city. Reinforcements occupied three Japanese outposts and threatened the enemy's left flank.

Artillery Fire

The Japanese, to meet the threat on the left, were said to have transferred troops from the southern suburbs but these Japanese soldiers were subjected to concentrated Chinese artillery fire which the Chinese said killed several thousand men.

Upon the collapse of that operation, the Chinese said, Japanese troops attacking from the east were compelled to withdraw to the north, in the general direction of the Japanese base at Yochow, 100 miles away.

The Japanese attempted to cross the Liuyang and Latoao Rivers but Chinese soldiers, who had penetrated the Japanese rear lines, frustrated these attempts while Chinese artillery poured shells into Japanese concentrations, Chinese reports said.

In fighting in Kiangsi Province, east of Hunan, the Chinese claimed the recapture of the towns of Kaoan, 40 miles southwest of Nanchang, and Wuning, 65 miles northwest of Nanchang.

The Chinese central news agency said the retreating Japanese set on fire the Yale-in-China buildings in Changsha, burning the hospital, the University Medical school, and the homes of the staff. It was believed Americans on the University staff had left before the Japanese attack.

Von Papen's Gifts to Turkey

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, who returns to Berlin soon for a visit, presented Turkish President Inonu with a number of gifts, including a special book on excavations in Turkey, at a farewell visit in Ankara yesterday.

On behalf of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. Herr von Papen presented to President Inonu a special Goethe edition of 137 volumes.

On behalf of himself, he also gave the Turkish Chief Executive a special volume on Turkish-German relations, a history of the Russian Academy of Science and a Roman statue excavated 40 years ago by German archeologists near Afium Kara Hissar, in Asia Minor.

896 Cargo Ships On Ways in U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—United States shipyards have under contract and authorization more than 12,000,000 tons of merchant and naval shipping, the Marine Engineering and Shipping Review said.

In a survey of American shipbuilding, the publication said this was three times the volume a year ago and more than 30 times greater than demands on the industry four years ago.

Including the Maritime Commission schedule, vessels for the British Purchasing Commission, and those ordered by private operators, 896 merchant ships of more than 2,000 gross tons each, totaling 6,850,077 tons, are building in American yards.

Of merchant vessels under 2,000 tons, a total of 414 ships of 238,045 gross tons have been contracted for.

Naval figures are hidden by censorship, the Review said, but on Dec. 3, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said that since Jan. 1, 1940 the Navy had placed orders for 5,334 vessels, costing $7,351,497,905; that nearly a billion dollars had been appropriated for expanding construction facilities, and that since Jan. 1, 1941, 27 combatant ships had been commissioned; 41 launched, and keels laid for 128.

During the past year, 102 large merchant ships were completed for an aggregate of 800,496 gross tons as compared with 55 ships of 486,196 gross tons delivered the previous year.

Nazis Irritate Finns

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP)—Reports from Finland today indicated that there is growing discontent with the country's continued participation in the war on Germany's side.

The Stockholm correspondent of the National Zeitung of Basel said this dissatisfaction was especially rife among workers who were experiencing difficulties because of food and supply shortages.

"Criticisms are raised against the ambitions of the military High Command to create a greater Finland," the correspondent wrote to the Swiss newspaper. "The opinion is growing that an agreement with Russia to settle the war and frontier questions under honorable conditions would now be found much easier."

WE-ALL

The Japanese attack on the United States instantly changed our trend of thought in this country.

Before that attack some of us thought in terms of "I", others in terms of "we". Neither of those terms expresses our feelings today.

"I" represents only one person.

"We" may mean only two or a few persons.

Our slogan now is WE-ALL, which means every loyal individual in the United States.

We are facing a long, hard job, but when the United States decides to fight for a cause, it is in terms of WE-ALL, and nothing can or will stop us.

President Roosevelt, our Commander-in-Chief, can be certain that WE-ALL are back of him, determined to protect our country, our form of government, and the freedoms which we cherish.

Thos. J. Watson

President,
International Business Machines Corporation

Eden Reports Gains of Soviet Visit; Tension With Turkey and Iran Eased

B. E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—Improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations as a result of the visit to Moscow of which Foreign Minister Anthony Eden gave the first full account in his radiocast last night has been accompanied by a significant and hardly less important improvement in the relations between Russia and two of its neighbor States, Turkey and Iran.

It appears to have escaped general notice that among those that Mr. Eden took with him to Moscow were the British Ambassador to Turkey and British Minister to Iran.

The reason is understood to be that the Governments of both these countries have been suspicious of Soviet intentions. So far as Turkey is concerned certain violations of Turkish territorial waters in the Black Sea have allegedly taken place including the sinking of various Turkish ships by Soviet naval units. These have caused misgivings as to the Soviet intentions which, it is hoped, have now been fully allayed.

Situation in Iran

Respecting Iran, the trouble dates to the early days of the joint Anglo-Russian occupation when, to cite a correspondent of The Times, of London, on Dec. 29 there was "an attempt by Soviet authorities to use this occupation of Persian territory to present the people with an agreeable picture of Soviet civilization and culture."

The picture in question, he went on to explain, was conveyed by plays, films and newspapers which "especially in the early days suggested the influence of the Third International."

While this kind of propaganda has apparently ceased and has been replaced by efforts to portray the strength and determination of the Soviet Union there was, perhaps not unnaturally, concern that the troops sent into Iran would be used to enforce the Sovietization of the country. This concern was increased owing to the fact that the advance brought the Russians into contact with the Kurds whose affection for Iranian rule is somewhat less than luke warm.

Moscow Explains

Available evidence points to the fact that what happened in Iran and Turkey, too, was due to the excess zeal on the part of local military and civilian authorities and that it was repudiated in Moscow.

Moscow's repudiation, however, does not appear to have carried complete conviction and it is hoped therefore that Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen and Sir Reader Bullard will now be able to dispel all local anxieties on their return to Ankara and Teheran respectively.

If so there will be no further excuse on the part of the Iranian Mejliss (consultative assembly) for delaying the ratification of the treaty of friendship with Britain and Russia final debate of which was due to begin Jan. 4 after a whole series of politely excused postponements.

The need for the removal of suspicion between Turkey and the Allies fighting the Axis is all the more urgent in view of the growing activities of the Germans in Bulgaria.

According to reports from Ankara Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, has assured the Turkish Government that the latest German arrivals in Bulgaria are all wounded men from the Russian front for whom there is not room in the other Balkan countries.

Turkey is Wary

Von Papen's assurances may, of course, be believable—it can be conceded that their presence in Germany at any rate would have a bad effect on home morale—but the Turks have their doubts even though they do not expect an immediate attack owing partly to the weather and partly to Germany's other military preoccupations.

But now that the German troops are not merely Führered but actually commanded by one who proclaims he relies on intuitions rather than on sound strategical considerations, the Turks feel they must be doubly on guard.

Some observers, however, attribute the present German interest in Bulgaria to the growing resentment of the Bulgarians themselves against German domination.

There is evidence not only of sabotage but of the actual killing of German soldiers; so much so that German authorities have even tried to introduce in Bulgaria a system of hostages which they have instituted in countries they have occupied by force.

Concentration Camps

The country is full of concentration camps which are crowded with pro-Russian Bulgars who are by no means all Communists though they are doubtless thus described. There have been numerous executions and still more numerous cases of German extortion particularly in the sphere of seizing all available foodstuffs.

In short the whole of Bulgaria is getting hungrier and angrier and more disillusioned every day. Even the fact that the Bulgars have been bribed by the gift of provinces which belong to Greece and Yugoslavia does not suffice to allay the growing distaste of the population for the Germans though the knowledge that they will inevitably lose these provinces again if the Allies win has so far prevented more than sporadic, and mostly, but by no means entirely subterranean, expressions of acute disapproval.

As for the Greeks, their plight grows more tragic every day. The official ration is only one tenth of the minimum regarded by experts of the League of Nations as necessary to keep a normal human being alive in sedentary occupations. And mostly the Greeks do not even get the whole official ration.

If the nation is to survive, something must be done and done immediately. There is an unanswerable case for permitting the International Red Cross either to supply necessities or to evacuate a large part of the population, especially mothers and children or both. The difficulties, of course, are enormous but as the Initernational Red Cross has headquarters in Switzerland which is still a neutral country they should not be insurmountable.

Nazis Desert to Turkey To Escape Soviet Winter

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 5

An "invasion" of Turkey by German troops "absent without leave" from convalescence centers in Bulgaria was reported by the BBC yesterday in a German-language radiocast. The announcement, heard here by CBS, said the Nazi soldiers "preferred desertion to being sent back to the Russian front" and were interned in Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP) — Frankly recognizing the contrast between the British and Russian forms of government but declaring it had proved no barrier to co-operation in the war against Hitlerism, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden asserted yesterday that still closer collaboration between London and Moscow "can and will be realized."

In a radiocast statement on his recent visit to the Kremlin, Mr. Eden disclosed that his talks with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff had gone beyond the scope of the present conflict to embrace the terms of a peace which, he said, must "prevent any German aggression in the future."

Mr. Eden declared that his visit had shown Russia and Britain to be in complete agreement on all matters relating to the conduct of the war, and those words, he said, "are not mere diplomatic jargon—they tell the literal and absolute truth."

After the War

"But personally," he added, "I attach as much importance to the discussions we had on the order of peace and security after the war."

Naturally, Mr. Eden said, no final conclusions could be reached on that subject without "intimate consulations" with the United States and other Allied Nations, but he expressed great satisfaction with the progress that had been made.

Mr. Eden, who toured behind the Russian lines during his visit to the Soviet Union, praised the Red Army's defense of its homeland and of the industrial machine backing it.

He declared that the German Führer had blundered by invading Russia and drawing on his armies the might of a united Soviet.

Closer Co-operation Seen

"The experience of my visit and the talks that I had with Stalin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff have convinced me that closer political collaboration between us and and will be realized," Mr. Eden said.

"We have got to get rid of the legacy of suspicion on both sides.

"There is a contrast in the forms of government.

"But I will never accept that this need divide us.

"What matters in foreign affairs is not the form of the internal government of any nation but its international behavior.

"The trouble with Hitler, for instance, was not that he was a Nazi at home. The trouble with him was that he would not stay at home."

Mr. Eden added that "no free nation will be secure so long as he lives and the German military power is unbroken."

Then he cited the unity of Britain and the U. S. S. R. and expressed the conviction that the Allies would gain "a lasting peace for all peoples."

Tells of Trip to Moscow

He dwelt on the caliber of Russia's stand against the Nazi invasion, relating how flying conditions were so bad on his wintry arrival in Russia that he went by train to Moscow.

"One stretch of our journey," he said, "was over a section of railway which Goebbels has told you has been cut.

"I can tell you from practical experience that Goebbels is wrong.

"The railway is intact, undamaged and working smoothly and well."

Vividly describing his trip to the front outside Moscow, Mr. Eden pronounced the spirit of the Russian troops as "magnificent," their morale "higher than ever," and declared they are hammering without respite at the retreating Germans.

"We drove along the Moscow-Leningrad road to Klin and some miles beyond," he related.

"There were plenty of signs of the fighting by the roadside—shell-torn trees, derelict guns, shattered homes. . . .

"Hitler has always liked a war of movement. He is getting it now."

Future Security

Mr. Eden said he had no doubt that the harmony achieved between the Allies on all war matters alone would have more than justified his trip, but that "personally I attach as much importance to the discussions which we had upon the organization of peace and security after the war."

Britain's Foreign Secretary pointed out that neither he nor Stalin could take any "final" decisions during the meeting, and added:

"Intimate consultations with the Governments of the Dominions, with the United States and with our other Allies will be necessary in the months that lie ahead."

Of the situation ahead, Mr. Eden referred to the German-Russian front and said "the Russians know very well how formidable is the German military machine, but they believe they have now the measure of their foe."

Mr. Eden said the Red Army was "determined that he (Hitler) shall pay to the uttermost for destruction of towns, villages, farms and factories of the Soviet Union."

"Political Lunacy"

Hitler's attack on Russia more than six months ago, he said, "was political lunacy" because it united all of Russia and made the war a "crusade to rid the Soviet of the last German."

After relating the difficulties of Russian defenses in the earlier phases, Mr. Eden declared that the tide now has turned, the Germans are discovering the severity of the Russia winter and "whatever lies Hitler may tell, his armies were not prepared for that."

Mr. Eden drew a graphic picture of the Soviet's scorched earth, most of the burned-out homes were wooden, he said, so that brick chimneys pointing into the sky were all that remained and the effect was "even more awful than total destruction would be."

The Foreign Secretary said he talked to some German prisoners who were "not much more than boys, ill-clad and suffering bitterly from the cold."

"They were not a bit like soldiers of a victorious army," he told his radio audience, and with the exception of Hitler's own elite troops, German soldiers generally were issued inferior and inadequate clothes for winter war.

Soviet War Production

He indicated that Russia, despite severe losses, had been able to maintain a high output of war materials and declared that the figures are "now climbing again to an extent which astounded me."

Mr. Eden asserted that the British-Russian talks "went further than any political or military discussions that have taken place between our two countries since the last war."

He said they fell into two parts. "In the first," he explained. "We dealt with the conduct of the war. You won't expect me to tell you a great deal about it. Events will speak for themselves, I hope. . . .

"Wherever I went in Russia, I found a note of confidence and resolution—not a confidence based on a light-hearted underestimate of the enemy.

"The output of British and American factories is being put to splendid use on Russian battlefields."

Identity of Views

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—The texts of New Year greetings exchanged by King George VI of Britain and Michael Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., were made public yesterday by Tass, official news agency, as follows:

The King's:

"I am sending you, Mr. President, my best wishes for the New Year and wish for the continuing success of the gallant Soviet armies which already have done so much to expedite the day of defeat for our common enemy.

"I was happy to learn about the conversations of my Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Anthony Eden) in Moscow with the leaders of the Government of the U. S. S. R. The identity of views which was revealed as a result of these conversations will strengthen the alliance of our peoples during the war and result in closest collaboration between them in organization of the peace after victory.

"(Signed) George VI."

Mr. Kalinin's:

"Accept, Your Majesty, my cordial wishes for the New Year and wishes for success in battles to the Army and Navy of Great Britain.

"The identity of views of the Governments of our countries which have gained special strength in the course of the visit of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain to Moscow on the most important question of the struggle against our common enemy—German aggression—is a guarantee of the enemy's defeat and further joint action after victory for the benefit of our and all other freedom loving peoples."

"(Signed) Michael Kalinin."

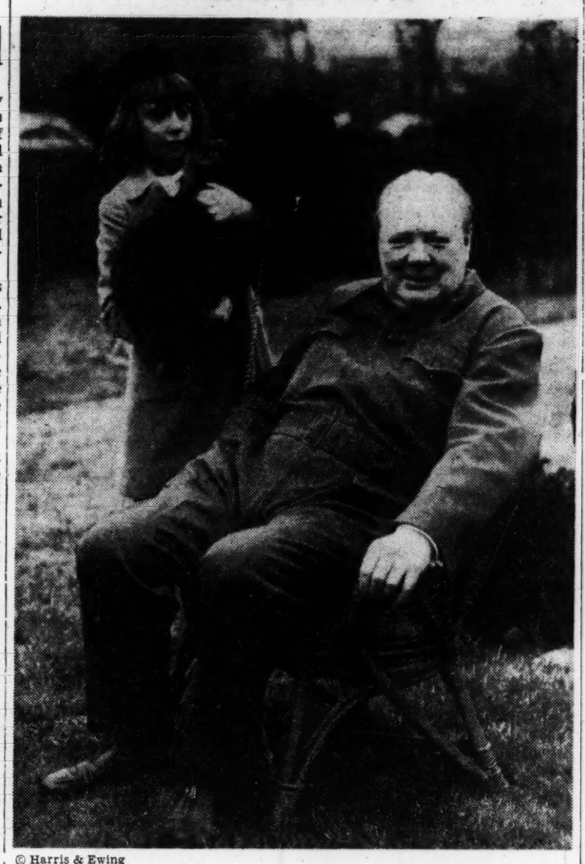
Portable Traffic Signal Is Studied for Defense Use

DETROIT, Jan. 5 (AP)—A portable, automatic traffic signal, which can be built for about $100, and which can be wheeled into position wherever needed, is being studied here by defense officials.

George W. Walker, Detroit automobile and product designer who styled the new unit, said the device could be used in the vicinity of arms plants, where traffic congestion occurs only at certain periods of the day, and also near schools.

The low construction cost is in contrast with permanent traffic lights which cost about $500, Mr. Walker said. The new signal is operated by a standard six-volt storage battery.

Fashion Note



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Winston Churchill and Diana Hopkins

Britain's war leader shows what the well-dressed statesman is wearing—a quick-change outfit which he calls his "siren suit"—as he poses on the White House lawn with the little daughter of Lend Lease Administrator Harry Hopkins.

Churchill Poses For Cameramen In His 'Siren Suit'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill posed for 25 newspaper and newsreel photographers Jan. 3, but they were so diverted by what he calls his "siren suit" that they forgot all about their original plan to have him feed the White House squirrels.

The British war leader took a brief leave from his conferences with President Roosevelt, jumped into his blue one piece cover-all, walked to the gardens in the south grounds of the Executive Mansion, and told the cameramen to shoot.

They did from all angles for about five minutes. However, there was no rattling of peanut bags to summon the little furred rodents that abound in the President's backyard. The photographers reported afterward they could not take their eyes off the baggy coverall and the slide-fastener shoes.

The Prime Minister calls it his "siren suit," because he can get into it in two minutes in case of an air raid.

Posing with Mr. Churchill in several pictures were his aide, Commander C. N. Thompson; Harry L. Hopkins, American Lend-Lease supervisor, nine-year-old Diana Hopkins, and Falla, the President's black Scotty.

Pilots Who Saved Another In Alaska to Get Crosses

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner has recommended the award of Distinguished Flying Crosses to two Army officers who rescued a marooned pilot from an ice floe on Turnagain Arm Dec. 10.

The officers for whom the honor was recommended were Lieuts. E. T. Yarbrough and Frank L. O'Brien.

The two took part in the rescue of Lieut. Elmer Booth after he had been marooned in a forced landing. Lieutenant Yarbrough succeeded in landing a small Army plane on the jagged ice despite a high wind. Lieutenant O'Brien, flying with him, remained on the ice while Lieutenant Yarbrough flew the injured Lieutenant Booth to a hospital. Later, under more favorable conditions, Lieutenant Yarbrough returned to pick up Lieutenant O'Brien safely.

Would-Be Flying Cadets Jam N. Y. Barracks

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Eleven hundred young Americans—from 20 to 26—who want to defend their country in the sky jammed the Governor's Island induction barracks Saturday to enlist as flying cadets.

It was the biggest mass examination of hopeful Army pilots on record in the country, Army officials said.

Joint Session To Hear Talk By President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt will deliver to Congress in person tomorrow (at 12:30 p. m., E. S. T.) his annual message on the State of the Union.

He will address the Senate and House, assembled in joint session in the House Chamber, on the basis of plans worked out today with congressional leaders. They conferred with the Chief Executive shortly before the Seventy-seventh Congress began its second session amid reports that Mr. Roosevelt probably would request between $15,000,000,000 and $18,000,000,000 in special appropriations for the Army and Navy.

The budget message, which will disclose the accuracy of these reports and the blueprint for vast government war expenditures in the year beginning next July 1, will be submitted to the legislators on Wednesday.

Arrangements for the Chief Executive to speak in person were made at a White House conference attended by Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, House Majority Leader MacCormack, and Senate Majority Leader Barkley. Senator Barkley told reporters that the President had been advised the Senate would take up a price control bill on Wednesday, and that committees in both Senate and House would consider promptly legislation to let the President establish daylight saving time.

The daylight saving bills now pending before committees, Senator Barkley said, contemplate allowing Mr. Roosevelt to order clocks moved forward or backward a mximum of two hours.

If the $15,000,000,000 to $18,000,000 in special funds for the Army and Navy are requested in the budget message, they will represent a start toward the President's announced goal of stepping up war spending to a $50,000,000,000-a-year rate by June 30, 1943.

The Chief Executive spent a good part of his week end drafting the address, which may disclose some further details on the campaign the grand alliance of nations has planned to crush the Axis.

Speaking of the anticipated request for military funds, informed legislators said that last-minute conferences might boost the total even beyond $18,000,000,000. They pointed out that additional appropriations would be requested later as production of equipment was speeded up. Mr. Roosevelt's plan of pouring half of the national income into war expenditures would entail monthly outlays reaching $4,000,000,000 by June 30, 1943.

Most legislators believed that wartime secrecy would be clamped down upon the military budget, resulting in requests for lump-sum appropriations in general categories, rather than the usual specific allocation for planes, guns, tanks and other items.

There was considerable speculation as to what the non-war section of the budget would show. Some legislators expressed hope that it would provide for a $1,500,000,000 cut in the amount of money appropriated last year for the operation of Government departments and non-defense agencies.

Planes Heard Again, Golden Gate Dark

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP)—The roar of unidentified planes 80 miles west of the Golden Gate, picked up by an air raid listening post, gave the San Francisco Bay district a 44-minute blackout the night of Jan. 3.

The sound later faded. When it was not heard again for 15 minutes the all-clear signal was sounded.

It was San Francisco's first blackout since Friday, Dec. 12. The Bay District then was in darkness more than two hours.

"Two definite sound tracks from about 80 miles at sea were traced into the filter station here, and that was the reason for the alarm," the Army said.

"The sound of the planes came from two directions, and then veered away. When it was not heard for 15 minutes, the all-clear signal was given."

The blackout extended to Santa Cruz, 96 miles south of San Francisco, and to Santa Rosa and Napa, some 50 miles north. Across the Bay, Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond and other cities also were blacked-out.

In the downtown San Francisco area, fire engines with headlights turned off answered an alarm.

The engines proceeded slowly to a house fire with just the bell clanging. The siren was not sounded for fear people would think it was the all-clear.

Some window lights were smashed by air-raid wardens who couldn't find the switches.

Comeback of 'Old Dobbin' Hobbled By High Cost of Feed and Wagons

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5 (AP)—The comeback trail looks like a long, hard pull for Old Dobbin.

Notwithstanding prohibition of sales of autombiles and tires to private users and restrictions on farm machinery, turnover of horses and mules on this major market are lower than a year ago. And right now you can pick up a good five-year-old team of horses for $175 and a first class team of mules for $300.

Even these prices aren't likely to start any immediate backward transition from the mechanized age believes Ferd Owens, veteran horse and mule commission man.

The reasons?

Farmers, handicapped by increasing labor shortages, just can't get the added man power necessary to run strings of horses and mules.

And as far as city transfer and delivery concerns, hit by the tire and truck restrictions, go, it's too expensive to support a horse, except as a last resort.

Prairie hay, for example, sells at $13 a ton, up $4 a ton over last January; alfalfa hay is $21 a ton, up $3, and oats cost 54 cents a bushel, 15 cents more than a year ago. Wheat straw, used to bed the horses down, costs $12 a ton, $10.50 more than a couple of years ago.

And finally, there aren't any wagons for the horses to pull. They're not made any more on a mass production basis, and a wagon which formerly cost $300 would come as a custom made job now at four times the cost.

So, any quick comeback looks unlikely for Dobbin.

Circuit Court Ruled as Erring In Modifying Lorillard Order

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that a Circuit Court had erred when it modified a Labor Board order so as to direct an election among employees to determine whether a Congress of Industrial Organizations union still represented a majority.

The Labor Board had directed the P. Lorillard Company to bargain collectively with the C. I. O. union at its Middletown, Ohio, plant.

Because of a "lapse of time" and a "change in the conditions," the Sixth Federal Circuit Court ordered an election among the employees to decide whether the union still represented a majority.

In a 7 to 0 ruling, the Supreme Court asserted:

"The Board had considered the effect of a possible shift in membership, alleged to have occurred subsequent to Lorillard's unfair labor practice. But it had reached the conclusion that in order to effectuate the policies of the act, Lorillard must remedy the effect of its prior unlawful refusal to bargain by bargaining with the union shown to have had a majority on the date of Lorillard's refusal to bargain.

"This was for the Board to determine, and the Court below was in error in modifying the Board's order in this respect. The judgment of the Court below is reversed with directions to enforce the order of the Board."

Chief Justice Stone and Justice Roberts did not participate.

The Board, in its decision on Oct. 27, 1939, found that the pioneer Tobacco Workers' Local Industrial Union 55, affiliated with the C. I. O., had represented a majority of the employees on June 10, 1937.

It was contended by the company that the union had called a strike in October, 1938, which was accompanied by "serious violence," that thereafter a majority of the employees voluntarily formed an independent labor organization called the Lorillard Employees Association.

Wavell Sees More Setbacks —And Then Smashing Victory

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 5 (AP)—Further reverses may await Britain and its allies in the Far East before the tide of battle turns, but in the end Japan will go down to a crushing defeat, says Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, newly-named supreme commander of the ABCD forces in the southwest Pacific.

In a farewell interview yesterday before leaving Delhi to assume his new post, General Wavell likened the situation in the Far East in some respects to that which confronted Britain after the fall of France in the summer of 1940.

"We must hold on with what we have until we can collect our forces for the return blow," he said.

General Wavell declared the Japanese had won the initial advantage "which the murderer, thief or cheat can always gain against an unsuspecting, decent citizen," and said the situation could not be reversed with a single stroke.

But ultimately, he declared, "we can throw these Japanese freebooters from the places they have temporarily seized."

[In Britain the press expressed deep satisfaction with General Wavell's appointment but it warned that he should not be expected to do the impossible. Typical was the comment of the Daily Express, which said: "Wavell must have arms and planes from British and American factories. No brilliant strategy out of his head can be a substitute for them."]

Party 'War' Costs Filed at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee reported to the House Clerk Jan. 3 that its receipts totaled $651,573 and its disbursements $663,155 during the 1941 calendar year. The Republican National Committee reported receipts of $170,145 and disbursements of $232,088 for the same period.

Largest contribution to the G. O. P. was $45,000 from the United Republican Finance Committee for Metropolitan New York. Other contributors included Charles P. Vogel, (1531 North Water Street) Milwaukee, $1,000; Lammot du Pont, Wilmington, Del., $4,000; and Mrs. N. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio, $1,500.

The largest newly-reported Democratic contributions came from officials in charge of Jackson Day dinners, with $51,152 from the District of Columbia and $36,000 from Texas.

Individual contributions of $5,000 were made to the Democratic Committee by Carl W. Badenhausen, (57 Freeman Street) Newark, N. J.; Richard J. Reynolds, Winston Salem, N. C.; Donald Bloomingdale, Washington; Lindsey Hopkins, Jr., Miami; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, (101 East Erie Street) Chicago; P. E. H. Leroy, (1144 East Market Street) Akron; Charles Engelhard, (30 Church Street) New York City; D. E. White, Silver Springs, Md., and L. U. Noland, Newport News, Va.

The Democratic report said that the following persons had canceled loans of $5,000 each to the committee:

W. T. Burton, Sulphur, La.; James A. Noe, Monroe, La.; E. E. Murphy, (33 North Lasalle Street) Chicago; Max Siskind, (863 East 26th Street) New York City; Pearl Siskind, (863 East 26th Street) New York City. $5,000 each.

Vatican Would Bar Brute Force in The Making of Peace

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 5 (Andi Agency to AP)—The Vatican City newspaper Osservatore Romano said Saturday future co-operation among nations must be based on "a juridical basis" and not subordinated to a policy "which cannot resist temptation of brute force."

Prerequisites for a lasting peace, the newspaper added, are "liberty, integrity and security for all nations, even the smallest; no divergence from these prerequisites can be tolerated."

Attacking "the use of brute force as an instrument of foreign policy," Osservatore Romano declared that "one nation's will to live should never amount to the death sentence of another."

"If the juridical rights of a nation have been infringed upon or imperilled," it asserted, "then this calls for reparations. Such reparations, however, must not be determined by the sword or arbitrary egoism, but by rules of justice and reciprocal equity."

Plea for New Front Voiced in Britain

PAISLEY, Scotland, Jan. 5 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, asked an audience yesterday if it was not "possible to create another front to embarrass Hitler while he is being pushed steadily back?"

The only consolation for the present situation, he said, was that "while we had made terrible blunders in the Far East, Hitler had made blunders of even greater magnitude."

The situation in the Far East, he said, was due to "one of two causes, either we were misled by those in authority or we relied on the U. S. A. for defense in that area. In either event, we showed complete inability to appreciate the strength of the enemy and failed to promote the necessary co-ordination until too late."

Ships Bring Evacués From West Indies

NEW YORK (AP)—American vessels have reached New York from West Indies ports carrying more than 350 members of families of United States Army and Navy officers and men evacuated from bases for the duration of the war.

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Unified Command: Political Victory of United Nations

Close co-operation of Allies offsets somewhat initial gains of Japanese.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement over the week end of a unified Allied command in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell is a political victory that goes some way toward offsetting preliminary Japanese gains in that field.

Japan's initial advantage in the Pacific has corresponded to Germany's initial advantage in the continental fighting in Europe—it is able to work on interior lines. Just as Germany could switch its attack with comparative ease against Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and the Balkans, or westward against France and the Low Countries, so Japan has been able to launch surprise attacks by sea at varying points in a semicircle from Hawaii via Wake and Guam islands to the Philippines, Hong Kong, Borneo, Indo-China, and Malaya.

There were ways and means of stopping Japan's initial attacks by a proper disposition of American, British, and Dutch forces. This would have required an established British battle fleet at Singapore; it would have required heavy American forces with ample air supports at the Philippines, and it would have required adequate naval and air defenses for the Netherlands East Indies, which were practically defenseless at the time of the surrender of the Netherlands in 1940.

Japan Has Advantage

Since lack of these preparations gave Japan full advantage of its interior lines, it has been impossible to prevent the initial gains and General Wavell has warned that "the situation may become worse . . . until we can collect our forces for a return blow."

The question now is to see how this political victory of a United Nations command can—and must inevitably—in the end effect a closing in around the Japanese islanders until they become powerless in the grip of the great powers.

The most difficult part of this closing in strategy will be by sea, where the Japanese have made their preliminary gains, where they will presumably have been allowed to get entire possession of America's great outlying bastion, the Philippines; where they already have gained British oil territory on Borneo, and where the great British base at Singapore already is being hard pressed.

Whether Singapore falls or not, it is becoming so hedged about by Japanese air bases on the Philippines, Borneo, and possibly on Sumatra, that the Allied headquarters, for navy and air purposes, must be shifted southward to Australia.

Here, presumably, around the Gulf of Carpentaria and at Port Darwin, which can be developed into a strong base, the joint fleets of the United Nations will have to build up their offensive. Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia already has announced that the American Navy will operate from "Australian bases."

It will be an uphill task with the security Japan has won for itself through holding the Philippines, but the Allies have immense resources. Australia will afford a base that the Japanese scarcely could find sufficient men to attack. Assuming that it has some 1,000,000 men in China and possibly 500,000 on the Russian frontier, there may be about 1,500,000 of the army of 3,000,000 deployed around the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, and other islands, which certainly would not allow sufficient first-class troops for a major invasion of the island-continent of Australia.

Chain of Bases

From this great base in the south and from the Pearl Harbor base to the east, we may expect the Allies to begin their development of a chain of well-established bases, using the chain of British Empire island bases that already has been worked out for the defense of the South Pacific. From these bases incessant blows will be delivered at Japanese bases. Plentiful replacements for such attacks will come from the American West Coast from San Francisco to Seattle, Wash.

Japan's weak point in face of a unified Allied command lies in a quarter which has not yet become greatly apparent. It is true that Russia is not included in the unified command in the south, but Russia's co-operation in certain aspects of the operations may be taken for granted. There is Allied territory only 700 miles from the heart of Japan at Russian Vladivostok, to which bombers which may be sent in large numbers from America via Alaska can operate effectively against a people long immune to invasion.

It may be that Russia no longer has the 800,000 or more troops that once were stationed in the Far East—some of Russia's finest divisions. But there are ways of reinforcing the United Nations force in the Far East.

For immediate purposes, however, the special command over China and Indo-China that has been intrusted to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is likely to begin giving the Japanese the most trouble. The immense traffic on the Burma Road, with increasing supplies of equipment for Chungking—on a highway being rapidly widened and paved by American lend-lease funds, and with the whole movement being routed on an American efficiency basis—is opening new prospects of effective operations against the Japanese. With the Burma Road protected by American and Chinese planes, the possibility of counteroffensives that may disrupt seriously Japan's grand strategy becomes increasingly evident.

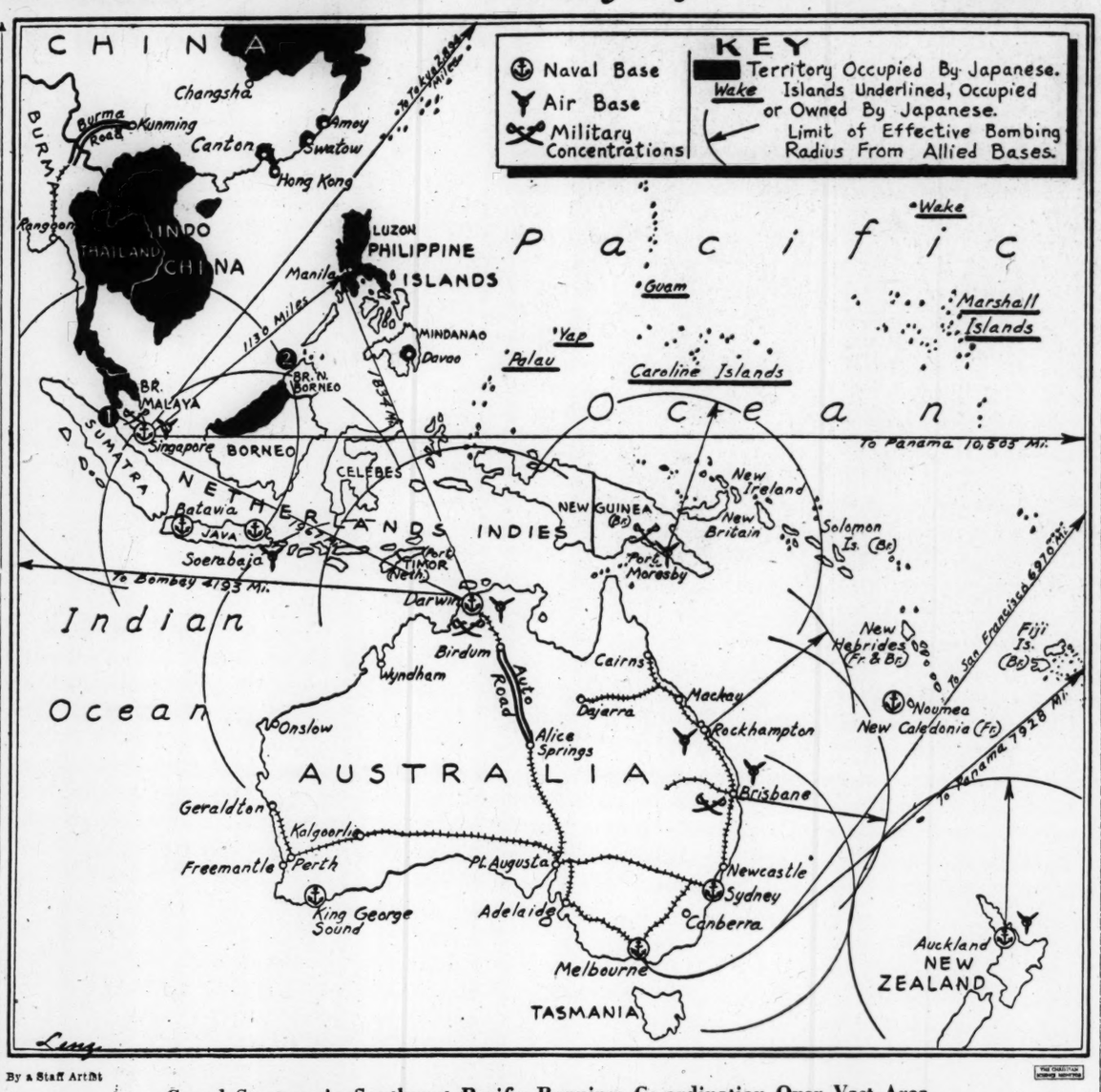
Allies Can Co-operate

When the new United Nations commands have settled into working order, the full weight of their combined power will begin to show itself. The Axis has no fleets that can compare with those of the Allies in this long-range sea warfare.

While the main units of the United Nations battle fleet can work together for long-distance fighting, Axis naval forces have no such possibilities of close co-operation. The Italian Navy is built for short-distance work in the Mediterranean and the German Navy is built mainly for the Atlantic. The Japanese, therefore, are compelled to engage the combined Allied forces with little assistance.

Moreover, the fact that most of the Atlantic sea-lane work is effected with nothing heavier than light cruisers, a considerable number of the 30 or more Allied battleships may well be made available for the Pacific, where Japan has 12 battleships.

As the United Nations' cordon begins to close around the Japanese, the fact that Japan must import a considerable proportion of its steel, scrap iron, copper, and oil will give the Tokyo command increasing anxiety as increasing risks f strategic weakness are uncovered.



By a Staff Artist

Grand Strategy in Southwest Pacific Requires Co-ordination Over Vast Area

Major distances are shown in nautical miles, indicating the length of the ship lanes rather than air distances. Bomber ranges from major points in the ABCD defense areas are shown. Map shows strategic position of Australia, the Allies, new basis for united attacks in the Pacific, the arcs drawn around the island-continent indicating bombing radius from Australia and New Zealand. Figures show points where Japanese have effected new landings on west coast of Malay Peninsula (1) and in British North Borneo (2).

United Nations Act to Build

Continued from Page 1

peoples silenced by military force may have an opportunity to support the principles of the declaration by united nations, the Government of the United States, as the depository for that declaration, will receive statements of adherence to its principles from appropriate authorities which are not Governments."

Military—The naming of General Wavell, at the personal recommendation of President Roosevelt, to head the united nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific, is viewed here as preparing the way for significant offensive action against Japan and other Axis positions in the Far East. General Wavell will have as his Deputy Supreme Commander Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Air Corps, whose assignment suggests that considerable American air power is to be made available for impending operations.

General Wavell is in charge of all land, air, and sea forces in this area. Acting under General Wavell will be Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, who has now been given command over all Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific theater.

Similar supremacy of command for all land and air forces in the Chinese theater of the war has been delegated to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who will likewise direct operations in Thailand and Indo-China. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, new British Commander at Singapore, is Chief of Staff to General Wavell, and American and British officers will serve on the general headquarters staff of Chiang Kai-shek.

Supplies—The problem of coordinating both supplies and shipping is next on the Roosevelt-Churchill agenda. The discussions are well advanced and they point to the formation of a continuing council of military and naval experts who, on the basis of world-scale strategy, will advise on the allocation of Anglo-American war materials to the theaters of the fighting where they will do the most good.

Production—Agreement has already been reached reducing the number of different types of fighting planes supplied to both the British and American forces in order to put greater emphasis upon mass output of long-range bombers. This standardization, though it is not stopping experimentation, has already brought a new impetus to production and the Office of Emergency Management declared:

"The daily output of military planes is greatly increased and is increasing month by month."

Explaining the types of fighting planes now under production for the United States and its Allies the OEM identified the Army's P-38, the Lockheed Lightning, as the fastest military airplane in the world, with a speed "well in excess" of 400 miles an hour. This low-wing monoplane with tricycle retractable landing gear and two 12-cylinder supercharged engines, rated at 1,150 horsepower, weighs about 13,500 pounds, is armed with 37-mm cannon. and .50-caliber machine guns.

OPM Faces Crisis in Idle Auto Plants

Continued from Page 1

spotlights present idleness in the vital automobile industry, where the delayed conversion to war effort threatens to close half the factories.

Under the Reuther plan backed by the C. I. O., and other all-out conversion plans, the automobile industry would have devoted its full efforts to war production in its own plants. The goal set was 500 pursuit planes daily.

Under the OPM plan, adopted instead of the Reuther plan, only parts of the auto plants were used for production of bomber parts, and they were assembled outside the auto factories in specially constructed and duplicating aircraft plants. Under this program, criticized as "business-as-usual," automobile production in 1941 approached near all-time records and full airplane production, it is alleged, was sacrificed.

With outbreak of real war, the debacle of Pearl Harbor, and the rubber shortage, full-scale conversion of auto factories is now at last ordered.

But C. I. O. full-page advertisements in the form of a letter addressed to "Mr. OPM" declare that failure to adopt the plan for all-out conversion proposed by Walter Reuther, head of the General Motors Division of the United Automobile Workers of America, advanced slightly more than a year ago, means that half the nation's motor plants are closed down, that 250,000 auto workers, many of them highly skilled mechanics, are idls, and that the number will reach 400,000 by the end of January.

Failure to put the 400,000 auto workers to work building airplanes, tanks, and other war materials a year ago means the nation has lost 2,000,000 may days every week in war production, it is said.

For comparative purposes, the Labor Division of OPM estimates that the total time lost in primary defense strikes in the 18-month period from June, 1940, to Nov. 1, 1941, which attracted wide attention in newspapers, amounted all-told to only 2,556,000 man days. Since Nov. 1, defense strikes have diminished to practically nothing.

There is a disposition in Washington, reflected editorially and supported by findings of the Tolan Committee of the House of Representatives, to give considerable heed to the C. I. O. viewpoint while not accepting it in toto, and to demand a full investigation of why labor's co-operative effort represented by the Reuther plan was summarily rejected by Mr. William S. Knudsen and Army and Navy heads. It is believed OPM's leadership is heading toward a shake-up and Donald Nelson, formerly of Sears Roebuck, head of OPM priorities, is increasingly mentioned as a likely new chief.

Called Lost Effort

Columnists Walter Lippman, Raymond Clapper, Ernest Lindley, and others have urged an OPM shakeup to rid it of those who have fought all-out war conversion. The conservative Washington Post, returning to the attack, cities the auto factory situation as one of "our lost battles of production," likening it to Pearl Harbor. Arguments employed against Mr. Reuther, it recalls, included the charge that he was a "fifth columnist," and that once he had visited Moscow.

The Tolan Committee, on its part, found that only a "negligible part" of the auto industry is now engaged in war effort, and charged that manufacturers have been "reluctant" to convert plants to war production and the Federal defense agencies have not required such conversion.

Interpreting the C. I. O.'s "open letter to Mr. OPM" as a personal attack, the Automobile Manufacturers Association counters with its own advertisements. It stresses its big war output (unofficially said to include $4,000,000,000 of contracts). While not referring to the near-peak 1941 automobile output, it declares:

"But the attacks on this industry's war work constitute a gross attempt to deceive the American people . . . so that certain groups may obtain control of the productive machinery of the United States.

"Call them by any name you will, the plans of certain labor leaders constitute a design to transfer management of the automotive industry from the men who know how to make things, to those who have no training or qualifications for the responsibility.

"The men who led the original sit-down strikes, who tolerated and encouraged not scores but hundreds of sit-downs, slow-downs and other forms of production sabotage, now propose that they are the capable ones to guide the greatest single behind-the-lines responsibility—production for war."

The Association quotes the Undersecretary of War as telling the Tolan Committee that although he had urged "earlier curtailment of car production," that it "probably would not have resulted in greater employment of our industry's facilities because the Army did not have the work to put in them."

Figures available in Washington indicate that the automotive industry already has produced over a billion dollars worth of military equipment.

At today's conference, the automobile executives, labor and OPM will propose their separate programs for converting the industry. Primary object of the conference is to discuss conversion, spreading war orders, developing sub-contracting to the fullest, and assuring maximum war production.

Although Philip Murray has been advocating a system of industrial conferences, embracing each big industry, with equal representation of labor and employers ever since he became C. I. O. head, this conference is the first that approaches his proposal. It will seek the same conference method in steel, aluminum, copper, and other industries.

Involved in the subject is labor's whole position in the war effort. Whereas labor has been accepted in British Prime Minister Churchill's War Cabinet, there is no similar trade union representative in Washington, though C. I. O. vice-President Hillman is Mr. Knudsen's co-partner in OPM. Defense strikes continued in America but practically ended when war broke out. A negligible number of strikes still occur in Britain, despite legal bans.

7-Day Week Asked

DETROIT, Jan. 5 (AP)—Warning that "from now on there can be no difference between weekdays and Sundays for companies working on aircraft orders," Col. Alonzo M. Drake, supervisor of the Central Air Corps Procurement District, called upon all arms plants to adopt immediately a production schedule of seven days and seven nights.

"Nothing less than 100 per cent co-operation from management and labor will do the job," he said.

Colonel Drake further demanded that companies faced with shortages of skilled labor immediately institute training programs to provide personnel for extra shifts.

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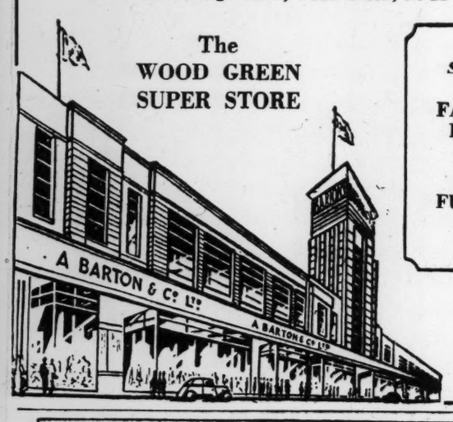

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Unified Command in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

cent resistance of the British people to air attack or belittle their achievements in the Middle East, many objective observers who have watched the war at first hand have long felt that victory could come only when fresh fight and initiative and dash had been added to the great British qualities of courage, sangfroid, and determination.

Against an enemy who was above all efficient and aggressive, the need for more positive action has often been felt not only by neutral military experts here, but by many British observers as well.

The alliance on equal terms of Britain with the United States, Russia, and China, as well with the other 22 free nations now lined up against the Axis, should provide just this greater measure of organized energy.

Tangible Results Seen

In practice, it is understood here, this can hardly find expression overnight. But it should soon begin to have tangible results in several spheres of war strategy:

1. In the naval sphere under Admiral Hart, strong, swift and, if necessary, daring action is expected. Hitherto scattered efforts of British, Dutch, and American warships in Asiatic waters to counter Japanese air superiority will, it is anticipated, be replaced by co-ordinated carefully planned strategy aimed at using available joint forces and bases in the most effective way against the Japanese fleet, in particular to prevent it extending the landing of Japanese forces in other vital points in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

2. Appointment of Major General Brett, former Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, to be Deputy Supreme Commander is accepted here as evidence that the all-importance of air warfare in naval as well as land operations will henceforth receive full acknowledgment.

Here in London, as well as in Singapore and Canberra, there has been a good deal of outspoken crititcism that the air defenses in Malaya were inadequate, and also that airdromes were insufficiently defended.

Strength in Air Vital

Official explanations that air air strength was urgently needed in the Middle East has only partly allayed this dissatisfaction, and it is hoped here that General Brett will see to it that existing shortages in air strength will be made up in the shortest possible space of time.

3. The naming of Chiang Kai-shek as Supreme Commander of all land and air forces operating in the Chinese theater of war, including Thailand and Indo-China, combined with news over the week end that Chinese troops had entered Burma, is viewed here as suggesting the key to a land campaign in the Southwestern Pacific area.

At least until it is proved possible to re-establish naval superiority there and to rebuild air strength, the only possible large-scale counteroffensive against the Japanese is from the north through Burma and China into Northern Malaya and Thailand, and eventually perhaps Indo-China itself.

The man power for such counter-offensive already exists, in the armies of both China and India. Whether equipment is available in sufficient quantities is less certain, but India especially is being rapidly developed as an Eastern arsenal, so that the equipment of huge Indian and Chinese forces which could then march southward against the Japanese is not necessarily a distant possibility.

Good Effect in Australia

At the same time another source of military strength and a basis of counteraction against the Japanese exists in Australia. It is here that the second consequence of the Washington pact appears. For it is an open secret that Australia has hitherto been by no means satisfied with the way things have been going in the Pacific, and particularly with the way affairs have been directed from Britain.

Without going into the rights or wrongs of this controversy, it is evident from the tremendously favorable reception which the Washington pact and unified Pacific command have received in Australia that the whole picture is now regarded there as quite different.

Thus Prime Minister John Curtin said that the agreement would affect Australia as no previous alignment of great powers, and he declared that it represented policy of a concerted Pacific strategy which the Australian Government had long advocated.

In light of this agreement he said that Australia's war effort would assume new momentum with the new incentive that united action by the Allies simultaneously enhanced Australia's safety and would repel Japan's offensive.

Full Range of Security

Behind these remarks lies the fact that Australia in particular and to a lesser extent the other Dominions have not always felt that Britain has hitherto taken their own security problems sufficiently into consideration.

More especially there has for a long time been a strong demand that the Dominions should have more to say in the direction of war strategy.

Although they have not yet been granted any more direct representation, it is clear that Australians in particular feel that unified command in the Pacific is only the first of other similar moves applying to other war areas whereby all the Allies, the Dominions included, will be fully and fairly represented in the Allied war councils.

Lessening of Discontent

The effect of this has been to remove a certain amount of dissatisfaction and discontent on the part of many persons in the Dominions, particularly Australia.

Although this dissatisfaction should not be exaggerated, it did constitute a negative thing that if neglected might have developed into a breach in British Commonwealth defenses.

This weakness has now been replaced by positive strength, for it is an acknowledged fact that Australia, New Zealand, and Canada never feel so close to Britain as when Britain itself is united with the United States.

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the Dominions feel that they now have in the United States powerful spokesmen for themselves in Britain's war councils.

This new feeling of partnership between English-speaking peoples on a basis that gives increased weight to the views of younger countries has raised fresh hopes for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Solidarity After War

It has also given fresh impulse to the hopes of closer Anglo-American solidarity after the war.

The greatest importance is attached here to American news of the production front—which is recognized as of vital importance—and in particular to the agreement between the United States and Canada for a "combined all-out war production effort and the removal of any barriers standing in the way."

It is believed here that this agreement between the United States and Canada is to be extended in so far as practicable to cover all the Allied countries, and that particularly between British and American war industries there will be suspension or elimination of such things as tariffs, import duties, customs, and any other regulations that would impede or delay the free flow of war supplies between the Allies.

Although this is of course an emergency war measure, it is also seen here as a striking example of the practical form which Anglo-American solidarity might take for the mutual advantage of each country after the war.

Big Gain in War, London Says

Travel Regulations For Aliens Readied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 — Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, is preparing forms for distribution to enemy aliens for the regulation of their travel in the United States. Persons applying for them must bring to the prosecutor's office their alien registration cards to Room 128, United States Courthouse in Foley Square.

The regulations prescribe that enemy aliens may travel only "within the community," which Mr. Correa described as including near suburbs. Commuting between home and place of business, place of worship or an educational institution also is permissible, but to take an extended trip, Mr. Correa said, the enemy alien, which includes Germans, Italians and Japanese, must have a permit.

The application blanks must show the purpose, the destination and the date of departure of any trip the enemy alien intends to make and notice must be given to Mr. Correa's office at least one week before starting time. These trips must meet the approval of the Federal authorities, and, if approved, an official permit will be issued in which the information filed by the alien will be contained.

The permit will serve as notice to local police and other law enforcement agents that the bearer has complied with the travel regulations. It will not, however, serve as a pass, and the right to travel may be taken away even after registration. Persons whose travel arrangements have been disapproved will be so notified, and if the trip is begun after the right to make it has been disapproved, the alien will be subject to internment.

The regulations for the Southern District of New York include Manhattan, Bronx and counties along the Hudson River below Albany.

Population Shift In Canada Puts Anglo-Saxons Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A shift in Canada's population was disclosed here recently by Prof. Watson Kirkconnell of McMaster University, who gave figures showing that Anglo-Saxon Canadians have been outnumbered for the past three years by the combined population of the French-Canadians and the new Canadians who have immigrated here from Europe. The birth rate of French Canada is steadily increasing, while the birth rate of Canadians of English, Irish and Scotch descent is sharply declining, he said.

Professor Kirkconnell pointed out that the French-Canadian population is now 3,500,000, while there are 2,500,000 new Canadians who came here from various countries of Europe, and only 5,500,000 Canadians of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Allied Leaders in Pacific

© Harris & Ewing

United Nations—United Strategy

Upper left: Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, British Commander at Singapore, will be Chief of Staff under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, who has been appointed Commander in Chief of all Allied land, sea, and air forces in the Southwest Pacific. Upper right: Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States' Asiatic Fleet, who will head all naval forces under General Wavell. Center: General Wavell appointed Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Lower left: Maj. Gen. George H. Brett of the United States Air Forces, now on duty in the Far East, will serve as Deputy Supreme Commander. Lower right: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has accepted supreme command of the Chinese theater of war, including Indo-China and Thailand.

Pétain Strives to Hold France From Full Obeisance to Nazis

Continued from Page 1

recovery. Today, the Nazis rule over Northern France—the richest part of the country—as sovereign masters. The French administration is powerless. The Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine have been annexed by Germany and are an integral part of the Greater Reich. Many French inhabitants were compelled to leave their homes. France's most industrialized Provinces, Nord and Pas-de-Calais, have been separated from the rest of the country and are under administration of the German Governor in Brussels.

Germany obviously intends to set up a new satellite state, uniting parts of Belgium and Northern France. A separate government "Bretagne" was created and the Nazis supported the so far insignificant separatist movement "Free Breton."

French Economy Imperiled

The demarcation line between occupied and the nonoccupied territory has been established so that it would cut the life lines of the French economy. France has paid 400 million francs occupation costs which has enabled German to purchase all available foodstuffs and raw materials and to acquire a strong foothold in French industry. Almost half of the joint-stock of the leading French enterprises is now in German hands. France has raised these enormous occupation costs only with the help of the printing press. The increase in currency circulation has pushed France into the very abyss of inflation.

Germany's goal, however, has not been merely the political division and the economic submission of the conquered nation. Hitler has aimed at the very physical destruction of the French race. Distribution of food supply is in the hands of the Nazis, a political weapon. The French people are starving. The fatality rate is increasing steadily, while the birth rate declines. Only 300,000 of the 1,800,000 French prisoners have been allowed to return to their families. The remaining 1,500,000 Frenchmen in German prison camps are hostages who increase the Nazis' bargaining power and help to extort new concessions from the French.

Nazi leaders never concealed their aims. German spokesmen repeatedly declared that Paris would be the "cultural and recreation center" in a Nazi-dominated continent. The German press appreciated the beauties of the French capital and some naïve Frenchmen rejoiced at this generous tribute paid to French cultural achievements. Should Germany succeed in bringing this war to a victorious end—which is improbable—the French state will comprise Southern France and possibly some agricultural provinces of Northern France, in short an enlarged Vichy France.

The international political and military situation, however, has not developed altogether in accordance with Hitler's master plan. Britain was not invaded, the German armies are suffering serious setbacks in Russia, and the United States is now in open war with the Axis powers. The "master race," despite initial successes, has not yet won the war and has been unable to consolidate its gains. Unrest is spreading in occupied territories.

But resistance among European nations is not the only reason why the "new order" will not work to Hitler's satisfaction. By ruthlessly plundering all Europe, by requisitioning all raw materials and foodstuffs, by imprisoning millions of Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs and Netherlanders in German concentration camps, or by using them as forced labor in Germany, the productive power of Europe has been hampered seriously. Hitler has defeated himself. Most of the formerly rich European countries are now unable to exist on their own. The efficiency of the undernourished workers is decreasing constantly. Factories lack raw materials and machinery. Latest dispatches from Vichy inform us that almost all French factories will close for a period of 14 days to a month.

In the military, as in the economic field, Hitler needs genuine collaboration from the oppressed European peoples and especially that of France. France still possesses valuable assets. They include the French fleet and the African colonies.

The French, in spite of their recent defeat, are excellent soldiers. Hitler needs new man power to fill the gaps in his armies—now scattered all over Europe. If Vichy agreed to Hitler's demands and declared war against Britain and the United States, Hitler would gain an outstanding diplomatic success. He is willing to pay a price, to make political and economic concessions. Part of the prisoners would return, food supplies would be improved. Italy's territorial demands on France would be momentarily into the background.

There can be little doubt that Admiral Darlan and his intimates are prepared to give in and accept the German deal. A closer military and political collaboration would consolidate their power and they have sufficient personal reasons to be afraid of a democratic victory. They are willing to open North Africa, to surrender the fleet, and to declare war on the Allies.

Marshal Resists

The Marshal still resists. Marshal Pétain is a soldier who has given his word not to wage war against Britain and the United States. He, moreover, is aware of French public opinion which is becoming increasingly hostile to collaboration with Germany. The capitulation of June 1940 was accepted by the French people. They believed it meant peace. If Marshal Pétain plunged France into a new war, a war waged against its former friends, he would break his promises and acknowledge the complete failure of his policy. France thus recently renewed its declaration of neutrality. The Government openly protested against the renewed slaughter of hostages.

Marshal Pétain's position, however, is being systematically undermined by the "collaborationists." It is unlikely that France's military forces will resist a determined German attack upon North Africa. Admiral Darlan recently ousted General Weygand; his "yesmen" have occupied all key positions in the colonial Empire. Germany's seizure of North Africa is well prepared.

But the French people are not likely to follow the lead of the pro-German faction. Waves of hostility against them and their German friends are rising. The French people will not be satisfied with possible German concessions. Germany has destroyed all possibilities of coming to a genuine understanding with France. The Nazis have robbed the country and have wounded French national pride. It is the old problem of wishing to have one's cake and to eat it too. The seeds of hatred which Hitler has sown are beginning to bear fruit. He may again extend his military domain, but he will be unable to consolidate his "New European Order."

American Forces Repulse Japanese Attacks

Continued from Page 1

began." American losses, however, were described as "relatively small."

"The tactics pursued by the Japanese in the invasion of Luzon contemplated crushing the greatly outnumbered defenders between two invading forces operating as pincers from the north and the south," the communiqué continued. "The Japanese trap was closed but the American and Philippine troops were not in the jaws. To this extent the Japanese strategy failed, necessitating yesterday's frontal attack, which likewise failed."

Eleven Planes Destroyed

The successful American action against the Japanese bombers brings to 11 the number of planes known positively to have been destroyed by antiaircraft fire in the last three days. A number of other planes have been hit, although it has been impossible to ascertain how many, if any, of these were destroyed.

As in the other attacks, the Japanese bombing was ineffective, material damage and casualties at Corregidor being described as slight.

Although 133 Japanese bombers have participated in the attacks during the past three days, they have signally failed to knock out this vitally important key to Manila Bay.

In view of what is believed here to be the limited size of the Japanese Air Force, the rate of bomber loss is serious and speaks well for the marksmanship of the fortresses' antiaircraft gunners, it is held.

There is general agreement here that General MacArthur has made a wise decision in electing to give final battle to the Japanese along the comparatively narrow peninsula of Bataan Province which juts southward into Manila Bay. This piece of land is described as rough and hilly and as affording excellent natural defenses against the invaders' superiority of mechanical equipment.

Corregidor is roughly two miles south of the tip of Bataan and effectively controls the entrance to Manila Bay. So long as Corregidor remains in American hands, this fine harbor, which would greatly aid the Japanese in their projected attacks upon the Netherlands East Indies, will be sealed.

Evidence that the defense of the Philippines is only part of an evolving grand strategy game with the statement by John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, that the United States will operate from bases in Australasia.

War Department officials expressed satisfaction that the heaviest Japanese aerial losses over Corregidor came during the second raid, thus indicationg an improvement in antiaircraft gunnery.

In the first day's raid, which lasted for five hours, 60 Japanese bombers took part. The second raid lasted but half an hour and only 21 planes took part, out of which the Japanese lost four bombers.

In both cases the damage to the fortress was described as negligible, although 13 men were reported killed and 35 wounded during the first raid.

An indication of what the white race has to expect from a Japanese victory is given in General MacArthur's report that the Japanese are instituting harsh discrimination against all Westerners, particularly Americans.

Instructions have been issued that all white persons must remain indoors under penalty of being shot if found on the streets.

It is noted with interest that these orders apply to the nationals of Axis and pro-Axis countries as well as to the nationals of the Allied countries. Thus Germans, Italians, and Spaniards are under the same disabilities as Allied citizens.

Attacks upon the white race are also included in pamphlets being distributed by the Japanese, according to the MacArthur report. These pamphlets call upon Filipino troops to cease resistance.

Navy Denies Losses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Navy reiterated yesterday that all ships and men were removed prior to the occupation of Manila and the Cavite, denying enemy claims of heavy warship losses.

"Statements emanating from enemy sources alleging that 17 American destroyers, 25 submarines and one aircraft carrier were trapped in Cavite are entirely without foundation," a spokesman said.

Philippine Theater

By a Staff Artist

How U. S. Forces Repulsed Japanese

Where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces beat off a Japanese pincers attack northwest of Manila in Pampanga Province, with the invaders suffering heavy losses. Air attacks on the key fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay have cost the Japanese heavily in bombing planes.

Vichy Envoy Quits

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Vichy French Minister to Mexico, Gilbert Arvengas, advised the Mexican Foreign Office yesterday that he had resigned and had requested the Pétain Government to retire him from its foreign service.

M. Arvengas, a veteran French diplomat, failed to give his reason for quitting.

Chislain Clausel, Counselor of the French Legation, was named Charge d'Affaires.

Occupation Costly

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 5 (AP)—The French Government has had to print so much money in order to meet its payments to the German Army of Occupation that currency increased in circulation by 20 per cent in 1941, after a 50 per cent increase the year before, the newspaper Le Temps reported today.

Le Temps, leading mouthpiece of the industrial interests, called the occupation payments "the real cause of France's financial difficulties" and praised the Government's efforts to obtain a reduction in this "tribute."

Tokyo Denial

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Domei News Agency, in a radiocast from Tokyo heard here by Reuters, denied today "foreign reports of alleged discriminatory treatment" of the white population of Manila by Japanese military authorities.

Domei quoted a "very high source in the Imperial Command" in issuing its denial.

Domei acknowledged that all white civilians in Manila, irrespective of nationality, had been ordered to remain indoors after the Japanese occupation (as charged by General MacArthur), but said this step had been taken "principally to protect the whites and enable the Japanese to weed out possible American 'fifth columnists.'"

To help you plan a Winter Vacation
A WINTER VACATION ISSUE
of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
will be published
JANUARY 6
WITH NEWS AND ADVERTISING OF NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, AND WEST
Photos: Southern Pacific Lines, Boston and Maine Railroad, Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., H. Armstrong Roberts, Winston H. Pote.

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Plays and Players—News of Music

Muirhead Bone's Prints Shown at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

A large selection of etchings from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection will be on view at the Boston Public Library through January. In the manner that has become customary, the prints are beautifully displayed with excellent lighting and informing labels.

Sir Muirhead Bone holds a foremost position among contemporary etchers. Born in Glasgow in 1876, he was the son of a newspaper reporter. He was encouraged to observe and sketch while young. He had some training as an architect, a preparation which many print-makers seem to have had. Their knowledge of architecture serves them well, and they show throughout their careers a desire to embark on complex themes involving challenging architectural niceties.

Muirhead Bone's etchings pertain to city scenes, to episodes which mark the day, great vistas along thoroughfares, scenes of construction. The panorama of city life, the public market, the city square, harbor traffic, towering old edifices dominating the panorama—such is the material visualized with the help of a responsive etching technique in which the enhancements of drypoint have intensified the effect. Print experts have found Muirhead Bone's handling of drypoint without rival, even when compared in certain respects with the prints by Rembrandt.

* * *

Dominating the exhibition is "The Great Gantry, Charing Cross Station" in which the artist displays his marked capacity for handling a subject of magnitude with amazing subtleties of light, atmospheric effect, and design figuration. The firmly controlled, superbly disciplined hand is capable of evolving in the same print tenuous atmospheric illusion while attending painstakingly to requirements of detailed drawing.

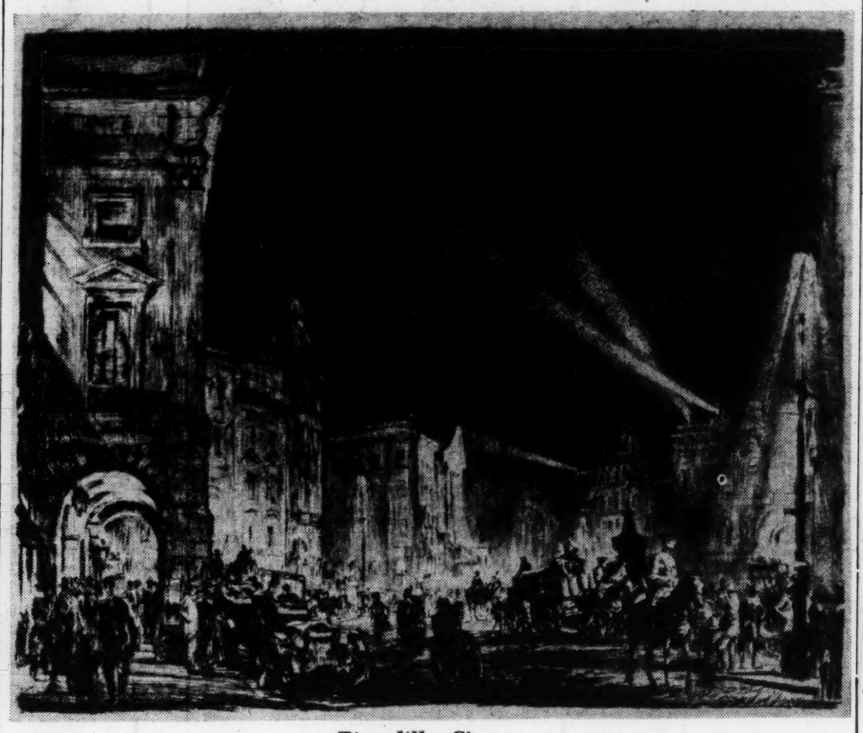
"Piccadilly Circus" also shows that peculiar command over material and mood. Wherever Bone has traveled, he has chosen urban views of comprehensive subject matter with a bias toward architecture. The human element is modest in comparison with the commanding presence of buildings of various styles and eras. Bone has made plates of views of Stockholm, Venice, Marseille, Ronda, Rome, Florence, and Manhattan. When on occasion he makes a spacious view of the countryside, it is brought into relation with some great church.

* * *

Fewer in number are personal portraits. That of "Conrad Listening to Music" displays a geniality and a desire to achieve a likeness through the spontaneous rather than laborious method.

The handsome luminous impressions of Muirhead Bone's etchings at the Boston Public Library provide an excellent opportunity for us to become acquainted with this outstanding print maker of the Twentieth Century. The selection of prints reveals his great skill and grasp, and pre-eminently his authority over his medium.

Today Muirhead Bone serves as official artist of the war appointed by the British Admiralty. In the first World War he served on a commission from the British Government to make drawings from direct observation at the Western Front.



Piccadilly Circus

Muirhead Bone etching from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

'First Crocus' As Presented On Broadway

By John Beaufort

New York

"The First Crocus" does a good deal to confirm the opinion that its author, Arnold Sundgaard, is one of the more promising young dramatists. Mr. Sundgaard has already been recognized for his folk play, "Everywhere I Roam," which was introduced by the Barter Theater and later done on Broadway by Marc Connelly. "The First Crocus" is a folk play of another kind. Instead of adventuring across America's historic frontiers, it concentrates on one household—a family of contemporary Finnish-Americans living in Albion, Minn.

The play, which opened Friday evening at the Longacre, may be described as a serious comedy. It is a study of the seeming trivia that multiply into the crises by which family life is tested. The author discovers both dramatic and comic significance in maternal tyranny, petty theft, the birth of a calf, a small boy's deception, an old man's superstition, a pair of romances, and the finding of spring's first crocus.

* * *

The search for the crocus, an old-country tradition transplanted to American soil, is conducted each year for Albion grammar school children. The finder is honored at a celebration and given presents. In turn, the Jorislund children—first Avis, then Henrik, and now the youngest, Milford—have found the first crocus. The proud mother has bought Milford a new suit for the ceremony, and, unfortunately, has paid for it with money from the strong box used by her husband, Ansgar, in his duties as school treasurer. In the midst of the celebration at the grammar school, the father of one of Milford's schoolmates brings about the revelation that Milford cheated in the contest by previously marking with a red screwdriver the patch where the crocuses were growing.

In structure the whole of the play does not appear to be equal to the sum of its parts. There are a number of lovely isolated scenes, such as the consolation of Milford by Avis and her hesitant sweetheart, Lars Hilleboe; the reunion of Henrik and his girl friend, Violet; the speech by old Herman Nelson when he tries to prevent Milford with his painting of Coxey's army, with which he marched; the scene in which Herman and Mr. Jorislund persuade Milford to repair a phonograph so that they may play some of Herman's records; and the schoolroom sequence.

"The First Crocus" appears as an important study for a future play by Mr. Sundgaard. At present he is setting down characters which, though often excellent and interesting enough in themselves, get out of control. You grow to have a real liking for some of his people—Herman, for instance, or Mr. Jorislund, who has always feared to wear an overcoat which he was told would last a lifetime, of the wistful elevator man who recites his own poetry when called upon. At times, there is a Saroyanesque quality about Mr. Sundgaard's affection for people.

* * *

This does not extend to the character of Mrs. Jorislund. The mother has not been fully explained or logically presented, but her self-righteous pride and her coldness might have been softened had Martha Hedman applied real warmth and variety to the part. Miss Hedman is hampered by both the writing and the direction. The first act—which, if it was intended as family comedy has not been made clear in Halsted Welles' staging—creates a confusion from which the play is not easily rescued.

With the exceptions noted, the best scenes are sympathetically played, and there are first-rate performances by Perry Wilson as the Jorislund daughter, Lewis Martin as Lars, Herbert Nelson as Ansgar, Hugo Haas as Herman, Eugene Schiel as Milford, Jocelyn Brando as Violet, Clarence Nordstrom, and one or two others. Edwin Philips' uncertainty in the role of Henrik appeared to clarify itself as the play progressed, but he seemed unable Friday night to supply the comic lightness and perception which might have helped the first act.

This is the sort of play which emphasizes the need for a lively experimental theater. The play's appeal is scarcely strong enough to indicate commercial success in the face of Broadway costs. Yet it is a play that deserves a showing. In view of this, a special sort of credit should go to T. Edward Hambleton for sponsoring the production.

Robert Kitain

Russian violinist, to be guest soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Tuesday evening in Jordan Hall.

News of the Stage

"Hedda Gabler," as adapted by Ethel Borden and Mary Cass Canfield, is scheduled for a week's engagement at the Colonial Theater in Boston, beginning Jan. 19. Katina Paxinou, the Greek actress who will make her American debut in the title role, will head a cast which includes Karen Morley, Ralph Forbes, Cecil Humphreys, Margaret Wycherly, and Octavia Kenmore. The production is being presented by Luther Greene. After the Boston engagement the company goes to New York, where the play is scheduled to open on Jan. 29.

* * *

"Portrait of a Lady," which had been scheduled for a fortnight in Boston, departed Saturday night from the Majestic after only a week's stay. The company arrives tonight in Philadelphia. When the curtain goes up there, according to the New York Times, the roles played in Boston by Morgan Farley, Rose Quong, and Jean Mann will be missing.

* * *

The New England Repertory Players have scheduled for this week at their playhouse in Joy Street "The Old Ladies" on Wednesday and Thursday, and Charles Mergendahl's "Watch for the Morning" on Friday and Saturday.

* * *

Samson Raphaelson's new play, "Jason," will be presented by George Abbott at the Maryland Theater in Baltimore next week preparatory to its arrival on Broadway.

* * *

"Spring Again," starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, will move from Henry Miller's Theater to the Playhouse on Jan. 12.

Concerts in Prospect

Tuesday, Jan. 6

Second in the series of concerts by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Robert Kitain, violin soloist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Wednesday, Jan. 7

"The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. Boston Opera House, at 8:30.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

"Faust," by Gounod, presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. Boston Opera House, at 8:30.

Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Lillian Tratten, and Rosa Frutman, pianists. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Friday, Jan. 9

"Pelleas and Melisande," by Debussy, presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. Boston Opera House, at 8:30.

Concert of chamber music for young people by the Stradivarius Quartet and Mrs. Langdon Warner. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, at 4.

Saturday, Jan. 10

"The Bat," by Johann Strauss, presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. Boston Opera House, matinee at 2:30.

"The Rose Cavalier," by Richard Strauss, presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. Boston Opera House, at 8:30.

Sunday, Jan. 11

Debut concert by the Boston String Orchestra. Jules Wolffers, conductor. New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street, at 8:30.

Concert by the Curtis String Quartet. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

January Prospects On Broadway Stages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If present plans hold, January will record the arrival of at least 11 new attractions on Broadway. In January, 1941, local playhouses had nine new occupants. Here is this month's prospectus:

Jan. 2—"The First Crocus," by Arnold Sundgaard, at the Longacre.

Jan. 6—"Papa Is All," by Patterson Greene, at the Guild.

Jan. 8—"Johnny on a Spot," revised and staged by Charles MacArthur, at the Plymouth.

Jan. 9—"The Lady Comes Across," musical comedy by Fred Thompson and Dawn Powell, at the Forty-fourth Street.

Jan. 13—"The Rivals," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, with Mary Boland, Bobby Clark, and Walter Hampden, at the Shubert.

Jan. 14—"Portrait of a Lady," by Alexander King and Chester Erskin, with Ruth Gordon, at a theater to be announced.

Week of Jan. 19—"Jason," by Samson Raphaelson, at a theater to be announced.

Jan. 20—"All in Favor," by Lou Hoffman and Don Hartman, at Henry Miller's.

Week of Jan. 25—"Solitaire," a dramatization of Edwin Corle's novel by John Van Druten, at a theater to be announced.

Week of Jan. 25—"Lily of the Valley," by Ben Hecht, and "They Shoulda Stood in Bed," by Leo Rifkin, Frank Tarloff and David Shaw.

Other, less definite possibilities for January include:

"Porgy and Bess," Cheryl Crawford's revival of George Gershwin's folk opera, at the Majestic. The time of its arrival will depend somewhat on the success of the Boston try-out which began last Monday night.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Mr. and Mrs. North." Mixture of mystery melodrama and comedy, derived by Owen Davis from the stories by Richard and Frances Lockridge, and presented by Alfred De Liagre, Jr. Owen Davis, Jr., and Lois Hall head the cast which includes Coburn Goodwin, Virginia Barton, Ross Hertz, Harold J. Stone, Blair Davies, Don Haggerty, Gerry Carr, Ernest Woodward, Bettina Prescott, Joseph Sullivan, Horace Cooper, Tom Tempest, Russell Morrison, and Leonard Grimes.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Sketches and cartoons for stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Jan. 10.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Alice Tilden. Through Jan. 16.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Exhibition of Audubon's Birds of America.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings of the Great Fire-Blitz, by London's Auxiliary Firemen. Through Jan. 6.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portraits by Buffie Johnson. Through Jan. 16.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Water colors by Charles Demetropolis, May Wagner and Philip Martin. Through Jan. 10.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Maren Thoresen. Through Jan. 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rajput art of the 16th-18th centuries, French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-Ray Shadowgraphs.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Comprehensive exhibition of work by George Grosz.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Eighteenth Century American Arts (the M. and M. Karolik Collection). Etchings by Van Dyck, tercentenary exhibition (Print Department) through January. Musical instruments in early prints (Print Department). Water colors by Winslow Homer, John S. Ames and Museum Collection, extended through Jan. 11. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

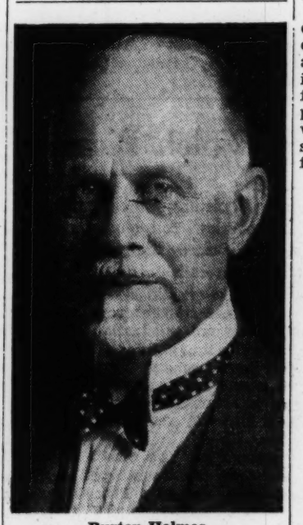
Massachusetts

Andover: John Esther Gallery—Exhibition of New England sculpture.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Oil paintings by contemporary artists. Through Jan. 26.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Paintings and drawings by William C. Loring, Mary S. Frazier and John R. Frazier. Through Jan. 11.



Burton Holmes

To begin a new series of lectures at Symphony Hall on Jan. 17.

Vandamm

J. Rosamond Johnson, Todd Duncan, and Anne Brown

In "Porgy and Bess," beginning a second week at the Shubert.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Mr. and Mrs. North," by Owen Davis, Frances and Richard Lockridge. Featuring Lois Hall and Owen Davis, Jr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Man Who Seeks the Truth," with Raimu. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:30, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:25, 4:15, 8.

Modern—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:18. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Paramount—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:40.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez, Leon Erroll and Zazu Pitts. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Women in Photography." "Army Champions." "West of the Rockies." "Skiing With the Experts," "Champion Archers," "Freddie Slack and His Orchestra," "Hitler's Secret Weapon," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Hawaii," "Annapolis," "Swedish Skiers," "Women in Photography." "Musical Comedy," "Screen Snapshots," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—
"Her Enlisted Man," 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:35. "Tin Pan Alley," 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:40, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Target for Tonight," 3, 5:55, 8:40. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2, 5, 8:05. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

University: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 6, 9:05. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 3:19, 6:18, 9:17. "Flying Cadets." 2:10, 5:09, 8:08.

Park: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:03, 9:18. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Maplewood: "You'll Never Get Rich," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 2:15, 8:30. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:25, 7, 9:40.

Orpheum: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance."

Mystic: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2:15, 8:30. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:25, 7, 9:40.

Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:25, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Maltest Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:15, 8:25. "Texas," William Holden. 3:50, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "International Squadron," George Brent. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:15, 9. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan, Joan Perry. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8

REVERE—Revere: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.

Davis Square: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. "Desperate Cargo," Ralph Byrd. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Smiling Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Free and Easy." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Unnished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:57, 8:42.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Maltese Falson," Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Yank in R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 3:34, 8:04. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:12, 6:40, 9:51.

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A new play by Arnold Sundgaard. Directed by Halsted Welles. Settings by Johannes Larson. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton at the Longacre Theater, beginning on Jan. 2. The cast is as follows:

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Inga Jorislund.....Martha Hedman
Avis Jorislund.....Perry Wilson
Milford Jorislund.....Eugene Schiel
Lars Hilleboe.....Lewis Martin
Ansgar Jorislund.....Herbert Nelson
Herman Nelson.....Hugo Haas
Violet Melby.....Jocelyn Brando
John Hanson.....Jack Parsons
Trygve Knutsen.....Clarence Nordstrom
Miss Engebretsen.....Joan Croydon
Mrs. Jens Oppedal..Elizabeth Moore
Alfred Oppedal.....Harry Mauli
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The Home Forum

Pie for Breakfast

ONCE, when I was making the railway journey across Cuba from west to east, the train halted at a small station so that passengers could take breakfast in the restaurant there.

When I asked the waiter what was to be had, he recommended a piece of cocoanut pie. This was a surprise to me. I had never in my life eaten pie for breakfast. Pie, to me, was something to be enjoyed at lunch or dinner, but never for breakfast. I told the waiter so.

"Nevertheless, señor," he assured me, "you should try our cocoanut pie."

I asked him why.

"Our cook," he explained, "excels in making cocoanut pie. It is indeed the best in all the world. There is nothing like it elsewhere. You will be missing a great opportunity, señor, if you do not eat our cocoanut pie."

* * *

He practically refused to serve me anything else. The cook, a fat, smiling Chinese, appeared in the kitchen doorway and beamed encouragement upon the waiter.

I was touched. Here was an artisan with a true pride in his handiwork. Here was a cook who had chosen a single dish, cocoanut pie, and made himself a specialist in its preparation. He longed to give it to the world. Fate had set him down in an alien land, at a place where trains stopped for breakfast and for no other meal. Yet he was undaunted. The world must taste of his cocoanut pie. And, since the world passed this way only at breakfast time, it must have his pie for breakfast.

I ate a large, wedge-shaped slice of this celestial confection, rich with the flavor of fresh nuts from palm trees near at hand, encased in a rice-flour crust of feathery lightness. I had a second helping. It was delicious.

* * *

As the train rolled on eastward, I pondered this experience. I realized I had been bound, for many years, by a stupid tradition. My horizon had been limited by habit. Just because, in the part of America I came from, pie was not eaten for breakfast, I had concluded it could not or should not be so eaten. Remembering the luscious creaminess of Ah Wing's cocoanut pie, I almost wept at the thought of the many, many breakfasts I had eaten without the crowning grace of pie. I decided I would always have pie for breakfast.

But this was not to be. I soon discovered that there are many places where one cannot get pie for breakfast. In fact, there are few places where one can order it or eat it in the early morning hours, without causing an eyebrow to lift or a lip to curl in scorn.

* * *

It was my lot to live for years in lands where pie—real American pie—was not to be had for breakfast nor for any other meal, being virtually unknown. In England, I found a pie was not a pie at all, but a strange dish compounded of meat and pastry, and English tarts were not really pies.

Pie perforce disappeared from my breakfast menu and its place was occupied, though not taken, by other things. Up to my rooms, from the kitchens of an English college, was brought one morning a morsel that piqued my curiosity. It was a fish, but so strange a fish as hardly Herman Melville ever saw. There it lay on the plate, forming a perfect circle, its tail in its mouth.

"What is it?" I asked the scout, or college servant, who served it.

"It's a whiting, sir," he said.

"Do they always come like that?"

"Yes, sir."

It was covered with bread-crumbs and baked a beautiful shade of brown, and I liked it. But I could not get away from the thought that this was a strange freak of nature. A fish that was always served with its tail in its mouth was a disconcerting thing to start the day with. Once I dreamed I was a sailor on a ship that was plowing through a sea filled with whiting. They were not swimming as normal fish swim, but were rolling like hoops through the water, their tails in their mouths, and grinning broadly. I was awakened from this dream by the scout, who was shaking my shoulder and saying: "Your breakfast is served, sir."

I longed for a piece of pie.

* * *

Then there were years in Europe when I broke my fast each morning with what is known as a Continental breakfast: just rolls and butter, and perhaps jam, with a hot beverage. Sometimes there were *brioches* or *croissants*, which are all very well in their way, but they are not pie.

And there was a time in India when, at daybreak, my servant boy would shuffle softly into the bedroom bearing my *chota hazri*, or early breakfast, on a tray; and I would rouse myself to partake of tea and thin slices of buttered bread, with perhaps a banana. But there was never any pie on the tray. There was not even, so far as I could learn, a Hindustani word for pie.

* * *

At last, after years abroad, I found myself on an American ship. There was pie on that ship. I sensed it the moment I went aboard. It was on the menu for lunch and for dinner, and I had my share. But it was not on the breakfast card. The steward smiled when I asked for it. He was a humane sort of chap, though, and by special arrangement I had breakfast served in my stateroom—with pie.

Back in the United States, I found pie in abundance. But not for breakfast. Dining-room services were disrupted when I ordered it; head waiters, consulted on the matter by their minions, would come to my table and reason with me gently, as with a child.

I ceased to ask for it, and began to seek it out in furtive, devious ways. I would go into a cafeteria or a lunch counter at the breakfast hour and saunter around the place, peering at shelves and into glass cases to see if there was any pie. Usually there was not, but now and again there was; yet it often turned out to belong to yesterday or the day before, and was far from satisfactory.

* * *

When I got my own household establishment running, things were easier. Still, my wife has always looked upon this *penchant* of mine as an eccentricity; and she has even gone so far as to describe it, when there is no pie in the house, as a perverted or depraved taste.

Only the other day some one told me that New Englanders eat pie for breakfast. All I can say is that I lived for nine years in and near Boston, and no one ever voluntarily offered me pie in the morning. Maybe I didn't know the right people.

* * *

As a result of my experiences, I have reached some definite conclusions on the weighty subject of pie for breakfast.

I have decided it is just as well the world has not accepted it as a breakfast fixture. Had it done so, pie would have become commonplace, like cereals, or kippered herrings, or orange juice. Pie is not like these things. It is a form of art. It is a culinary symphony. It should not be eaten *every* morning.

Pie for breakfast is a rite to be observed only on special occasions that may be judged worthy of it. Its appearance on the breakfast-table should be an indication that the day is set apart from other days by some peculiar distinction or merit.

When I eat pie for breakfast, it means something.

REX MILLER

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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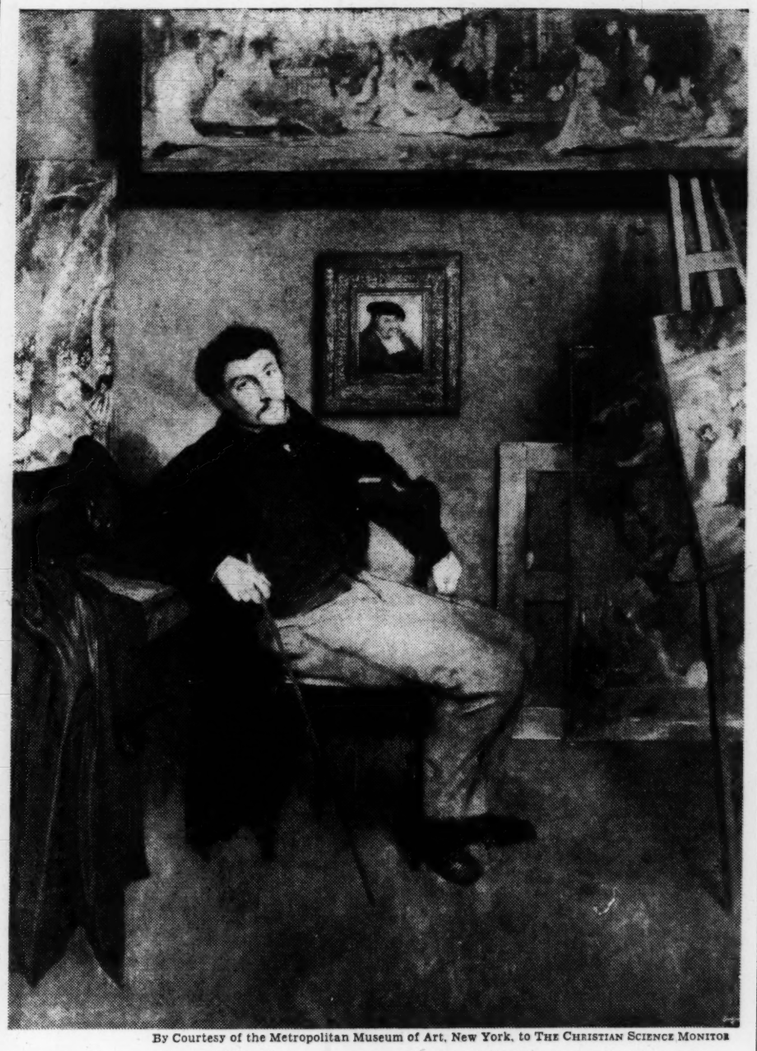

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF JAMES TISSOT: *A Painting by Edgar Hilaire Germain Degas*

EDGAR HILAIRE GERMAIN DEGAS, perhaps best known for his paintings and sculptures of ballet dancers, painted portraits only of those he knew intimately, and only in that environment habitual to the sitter. He would make numerous drawings of his subject and then paint from them, but never directly from life.

James Tissot was Degas' friend; a painter and etcher who depicted Parisian frivolities for many years, and who enjoyed great personal popularity and a life of luxury. Then suddenly, in 1886, some unexplained circumstance impelled him to renounce his former life, and devote himself to religious paintings. Tissot set out for the Holy Land, seeking the places made memorable by the early history of Christianity, where he did five hundred or more water colors of the life of Jesus.

Degas' portrait of Tissot, evidently made in the early period of his life, shows him as the handsome, well-dressed idol of Parisian salons. Yet in the pensive seriousness of expression, Degas has also caught, perhaps unconsciously, something of the earnestness of purpose which caused Tissot in later life to devote himself to the religious painting for which he is most famous today.

P. M. P.

Travel Books

These words I read have pulled the rivers on,
Black in their moving depth, and mighty-voiced
Among the rocks, between the trees that hoist
Rich towers of green into the jungle dawn.

These frail black hands of words have placed within
A sky of shaking color all the height
Of great Himalayan peaks, then lowered night
To rest where never any man has been.

If I should ever leave the books behind
To go like Jason out across the world,
And trust my eyes to find the Golden Fleece,
I am afraid that here within my mind
There's such a shining, word-built brightness curled,
Seeing would tarnish what I have of peace.

PHYLLIS YOUNG

It All Started in the Year 1740

HARDLY a factory in all New England does not trace its start to some humble craftsman who depended on Yankee Pedlars to establish a market for his backyard factory. The pedlar not only put infant industries on their feet but found out what the customer wanted and brought back from his far-flung routes many new ideas, new plans for models, and improved patterns and news of current demands. . . . The Yankee Pedlar founded many fortunes and altered the socio-economic pattern of America.

It all started in 1740 when Edward and William Pattison, who had been trained as tinsmiths in Ireland, began to import sheet tin, and to make the first tinware ever made in America, in their little backyard shop in Berlin, Connecticut. Those two Irish lads formed their vessels around hardwood shapes, soldered them with "half-and-half" (lead and zinc), and brightened them with wood-ash and elbow grease. Their establishment was such a noisy place that it was soon known as "Bangall" but the attention it attracted was good publicity. Before long every housewife in town wanted some of those tin pots that were so much easier to lift than an iron kettle, and so much cheaper than brass. Every farmhouse in the neighborhood was soon supplied, so Edward Pattison filled up a sack and traveled to the outlying farms to sell his wares. The enthusiasm which greeted him gave the Pattisons an idea. Every housewife in America would want one of their pans once she had a chance to see them! The only way to show them was to travel far and wide, on foot or on horseback. The Pattisons hired a man or two, and equipped them with tin trunks to carry small articles such as plates, reflectors, and the nutmeg graters and tin whistles, that the little shop made from tin scrap. The bulkier tinware hung from thongs across their pedlar's pack.

The first pedlars carried only tinware but as the little shops on every rushing brook in the Connecticut hills tooled up, pedlars added to their lines. Buttons from the early Naugatuck Valley brass mills, ivory combs from Essex, table cutlery and Britannia ware, . . . thimbles and pins, hooks and eyes, from Meriden, Waterbury, and many other towns, went into the pedlar packs.

Brass was not made in this country until 1749, so early braziers were dependent upon the Yankee Pedlar not only to sell their brass buttons and shoe buckles stamped out in Waterbury, Connecticut, but to collect in trade quantities of worn-out brass pots and pans, and copper from old stills, to replenish their supply of metal.

Brass is made into hooks and eyes, pins, snap fasteners and even into some grades of thimbles. The Yankee Pedlar created a demand for this class of goods and sold them so well that they were classified as "Yankee Notions" in the marts of the world.—From "They Found a Way," by IVEAGH HUNT STERRY and WILLIAM H. GARRIGUS. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

In Which Picasso Discusses Painting

WHEN YOU BEGIN a picture, you often make some pretty discoveries. You must be on guard against these. Destroy the thing, do it over several times. In each destroying of a beautiful discovery, the artist does not really suppress it, but rather transforms it, condenses it, makes it more substantial. What comes out in the end is the result of discarded finds. Otherwise, you become your own connoisseur. I sell myself nothing!

Actually, you work with few colors. But they seem like a lot more when each one is in the right place. . . .

There is no abstract art. You must always start with something. Afterward you can remove all traces of reality. There's no danger then, anyway, because the idea of the objects will have left an indelible mark. It is what started the artist off, excited his ideas, and stirred up his emotions. Ideas and emotions will in the end be prisoners in his work. Whatever they do, they can't escape from the picture. They form an integral part of it, even when their presence is no longer discernible. . . .

Everyone wants to understand art. Why not try to understand the song of a bird? Why does one love the night, flowers, everything around one, without trying to understand them? But in the case of a painting people have to *understand*. If only they would realize above all that an artist works of necessity, that he himself is only a trifling bit of the world, and that no more importance should be attached to him than to plenty of other things which please us in the world, though we can't explain them. People who try to explain pictures are usually barking up the wrong tree.—From "Picasso in Forty Years of His Art," by PABLO PICASSO. (New York: Museum of Modern Art.)

Abundant Daily Bread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW TO PROVIDE sufficient food for all is considered to be one of the pressing and vital problems of a war-stricken world.

Centuries ago our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, made this profound statement (John 6:32, 33): "My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world." Thus the Master's simple teachings show us that the "bread of God" is the Christ, Truth, which Jesus revealed and exemplified. He taught that we, as the children of God, inherit in overflowing measure the good ceaselessly provided by an altogether loving Father.

The Master continually proved that this knowledge of God and His Christ "giveth life unto the world." This spiritual understanding of the true nature of God and man dispels all manner of human difficulties and meets all human needs. Jesus did not ignore human needs; he supplied them. His method was to affirm the almighty power of God, and man's oneness with Him. The realization of the spiritual facts overcame the sense of lack, as manifested in a deficiency of food, health, or other conditions essential to harmony and dominion. Constantly the Master strove to raise human thought from the contemplation and fear of evil, of famine, disease, or poverty. His words were framed to lift thought to the apprehension of God's goodness and allness, wherein no seeming power named evil could hold sway. Whoever let go the earth-weights of fear, the constant expectation of evil, or false desires, received instant aid from the Master's pure concept of God and man.

Today, students of Christian Science are proving that an understanding of the words and works of Christ Jesus is of vital importance at this present hour in mastering the suggestions of the carnal or mortal mind. The teaching of Christ Jesus and Christian Science, when understood and utilized, can feed the hungry, raise the dead, heal all manner of sickness, and lift human thought to a realization of the ever-presence of good, just as certainly as it did in our Master's day.

Two students of Christian Science proved true the illuminating words of Mary Baker Eddy, the revered Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 35 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Our bread, 'which cometh down from heaven,' is Truth." Because of the present war conditions, these students found it necessary to move about frequently. They had no settled home. Neither had they any stores of food whatsoever, not even a small supply of daily necessities. Suddenly the community in which they were was faced with extreme shortage, even of those commodities generally considered to be essential. Realizing that the manna which daily had fed the Israelites of old in the wilderness was supplied entirely through the power of omnipresent Mind, the Giver of all good, the students began at once to clear their thinking of anxiety for the morrow, and to know that Mind has unlimited resources, awaiting individual acceptance. They knew, too, that when justice, brotherly love, and confidence in God's all-power are exercised in daily living, only an abundance of good can result. The immediate outcome was an adequate, even abundant, supply for every need. Without personal influence, and without asking for help, they found the good that belongs equally to each child of divine Love made manifest to meet their needs.

In Revelation (2:17) we read the promise, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna." Christian Science has revealed "the hidden manna" which has long been obscured by materialism, false education, sinful desires, and ignorance of the true nature of God and man. When holding tenaciously to the lying testimony of the physical senses, we cannot behold the glorious wealth of good which is brought to light by the exercise of spiritual understanding.

As God, Love, is reflected in spiritual qualities, good multiplies in our experience. As the truth about man is known, the truth that he is whole, perfect, with every need supplied from God, it blesses ourselves and others.

Speaking of the experience of the disciples, "who were anticipating the hour of their Master's betrayal," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 33 of Science and Health: "Their bread indeed came down from heaven. It was the great truth of spiritual being, healing the sick and casting out error. Their Master had explained it all before, and now this bread was feeding and sustaining them. They had borne this bread from house to house, *breaking* (explaining) it to others, and now it comforted themselves." This same knowledge of "the truth of spiritual being," of man's unity with his Father, dwelling in the presence of abundance, sustains and protects all who joyously and willingly open thought to receive the truth and its rich blessings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Bőséges Mindennapi Kenyér

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

HOGY HOGYAN LEHESSEN mindenki számára elegendő élelmiszert biztosítani, a háborútól dúlt világnak ez a legfontosabb és legéletbevágóbb problémája.

Évszázadokkal ezelőtt nagy útmutatónk, Krisztus Jézus ezt a mély kijelentést tette (János 6:32, 33): „Az én Atyám adja meg néktek az igazi mennyei kenyeret. Mert az az Istennek kenyere, a mely a mennyből száll alá, és életet ád a világnak." Igy mutatja meg nekünk a Mester egyszerű tanitása, hogy „Isten kenyere" a Krisztus, az Igazság, melyet Jézus tárt fel, s melynek ő volt az élő példája. Azt tanította, hogy mint Isten gyermekei, bőséges mértékben kapjuk örökségbe azt a jót, melyet a végtelenül szerető Atya szünet nélkül készít el számunkra.

A Mester folytonosan bizonyította, hogy Istennek és az ő Krisztusának ezen tudása „életet ád a világnak." Az Isten és az ember tényleges mivoltának ezen szellemi megértése szétoszlat minden emberi nehézséget és kielégít minden emberi szükséget. Jézus nem ignorálta az emberi szükségeket, hanem kielégítette őket. Ezt ő Isten mindenható hatalmának és az embernek Istennel való egyességének kijelentésével vitte végbe. A szellemi tények megértése legyőzte a hiány érzését, mely az élelemnek, az egészségnek, vagy a harmóniához és uralomhoz szükséges egyéb dolgoknak szűkösségében volt kifejezve. A Mester az emberi gondolkozást a gonosz, az inség, a betegség, vagy a szegénység fölötti tünődésen és az azoktól való félelmen próbálta folytonosan felülemelni. Szavaival az emberi gondolkozást az Isten jóságának és mindenségének értelmébe akarta emelni, ahol a gonosznak nevezett semmiféle látszólagos hatalom nem uralkodhatik. Aki elengedte a félelem földi súlyát, a gonosz folytonos elvárását, vagy a hamis vágyakat, azonnali segélyt kapott a Mesternek Istenre és emberre vonatkozó tiszta eszmélyétől.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tanulói ma bebizonyítják, hogy Krisztus Jézus szavainak és műveinek megértése életbevágóan fontos a testi, vagy a halandó elme jelenlegi szuggesztióinak ellenállásához. Krisztus Jézus tanitásai és a Krisztusi Tudomány, ha értjük és használjuk, tudja az éhezőket táplálni, a halottakat feltámasztani, tud mindenféle betegséget meggyógyítani és tudja az emberi gondolkozást a jó örökjelenlétének tudatába emelni, ép oly biztos kézzel, mint Mesterünk napjaiban.

A Krisztusi Tudomány két tanulója igaznak bizonyította Mary Baker Eddynek, a Krisztusi Tudomány mély tiszteletben tartott Felfedezőjének és Alapítójának a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 35-ik oldal) található felvilágositó szavait, ahol azt mondja, hogy „A mi kenyerünk, mely a mennyből száll alá', az Igazság." A mai háborús viszonyok miatt e két tanulónak gyakran kellett helyről helyre költözködni. Nem volt állandó lakóhelyük. Semmiféle tartalékba eltett élelmiszerük sem volt, vagy bármi egyebük, ami a mindennapi élethez nélkülözhetetlenül szükséges. Egyszer a város, ahol laktak, váratlanül ellátási válsággal került szembe, mely még azon cikkekre is kiterjedt, melyeket rendesen nélkülözhetetleneknek gondolunk. A tanulók, értve, hogy a manna, mely az őskorban az izraelitákat napról napra táplálta a sivatagban, kizárólag a mindenjelenlétü Elme, a minden jó Adója hatalmának volt a megnyilatkozása, gondolkozásukat a holnaptól való félelemtől kezdték azonnal felszabadítani és azt kezdték szemük előtt tartani, hogy határtalanok az Elme segédeszközei, melyek csak arra várnak, hogy az egyén elfogadja őket. Azt is tudták, hogy az igazságnak, a testvéri szeretetnek és az Isten mindenhatóságában való bizalomnak a mindennapi életben való gyakorlása csak bőséges jót hozhat magával. Az ilyen gondolkozásuknak azonnali eredményeképen minden szükségük elegendő, sőt bőséges módon lett kielégítve. Személyes befolyás nélkül, sőt még anélkül is, hogy segélyt tényleg kértek volna, megtalálták azt a jót, melynek a mindennapi szükségletet kielégítő megnyilatkozása egyenlő mértékben tartozik az isteni Szeretet minden gyermekéhez.

A Jelenések könyvében (2:17) ezt az igéretet olvassuk: „A győzedelmesnek enni adok az elrejtett mannából." A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárta az „elrejtett mannát", melyet az anyagiasság, a hamis nevelés, a bűnös vágyak és az Isten és az ember igaz természetének nemismerése ősidők óta tartott rejtve. Amíg makacsan ragaszkodunk a testi szervek hazug tanuságához, nem tudjuk a jónak dicső gazdagságát látni, melyet a szellemi értelem használata hoz a napvilágra.

Amint Isten, a Szeretet, szellemi tulajdonságokban visszatükrözést nyer, megsokszorozódik a jó a mindennapi életünkben. Amint megismerkedünk az emberre vonatkozó igazsággal, tudniillik, hogy ő egész és tökéletes lény, kinek minden szükségét Isten látja el, ez a tudat minket is és másokat is megáld.

A tanitványok tapasztalatairól beszélve, akik „előre látták Mesterük elárulásának óráját," Mrs. Eddy ezt írja, Science and Health 33-ik oldalán: „Az ő kenyerük tényleg a mennyből szállt alá. Ez a kenyér a szellemi létezés hatalmas igazsága volt, mely meggyógyítja a betegeket és kiveti a tévedést. Mesterük annak idején mindezt elmagyarázta nekik, és most ez a kenyér táplálta és tartotta fenn őket. Háztól házhoz vitték ezt a kenyeret, másoknak törve (magyarázva) belőle, és most őket vigasztalta." „A szellemi létezés igazsága"-nak, az embernek Atyjával való egyességének—mint a bőség jelenlétében lakozó lénynek—ugyanezen értelmes tudása fenntart és megyéd mindenkit, aki örömmel és készséggel nyitja meg a gondolkozását, hogy megkaphassa az igazságot és az igazság gazdag áldásait.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Planning for Peace During War ..... ***By R. D.***

Only one divergence of view has thus far emerged from the conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. This may be more a difference of emphasis than of principle. The difference should, however, be frankly examined in order that the position be made as clear as the facts permit.

During his press conference at the White House Mr Churchill was asked whether his conversations in Washington would deal with the issues of peace and postwar reconstruction. He said they would but he hoped not very much; he felt that the pressing urgency of the conduct of the war didn't allow much time, now at least, to prepare for the peace.

The solid agreement between the Prime Minister and the President on basic peace aims is evidenced by their joint draftsmanship of the Atlantic Charter but it appears that Mr. Churchill would prefer to postpone substantial discussions as to how to achieve those aims until later. The United States would like to begin these discussions sooner rather than later.

Winning the War First

There is no disagreement with Mr. Churchill that the primary objective is to win the war, that unless we do win the war there will be no chance to make any kind of peace, good or bad. Hitler would make it and it wouldn't be peace as free men understand peace. But the view of the highest officials in Washington is that planning the peace is an essential part of winning the war, not separate from it. They hold that the difficult, complicated, uninviting problems of postwar reconstruction—to describe them as the Prime Minister described them—cannot be safely deferred until postwar conferences.

These postwar plans are principally economic, only incidentally political. It is accepted that this is no time to start redrawing the map of Europe or any other part of the world. But the Economic Defense Board, headed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, has already recommended to the President numerous steps which it believes the Allies ought to take as soon as possible. This advance peacemaking, this advance effort to make some of the economic repairs which the world needs even while it is at war, rests on the following reasoning, known to be endorsed by the President and other members of the Cabinet:

To fight the war effectively all the Allies and all the temporarily conquered peoples must have faith and confidence in the kind of peace they are fighting for.

Planning for the future peace can and should be a part of an all-out war program.

By their actions now Britain and the United States can determine to a large extent the kind of postwar world they are going to have.

A re-building of international economic relations can be accomplished only by close collaboration between the United States, Britain, and the democracies of Europe and Latin America and plans for such reconstruction should be put into effect long before the war is over.

There is no reason to doubt that Vice-President Wallace and President Roosevelt are thinking along very similar lines in their approach to postwar reconstruction and therefore, when Mr. Wallace specifies—as he does in the January Atlantic Monthly—seven postwar issues on which the Allies ought to be acting now, he is revealing the direction of the President's thinking.

Access to Raw Materials

Thus Mr. Wallace urges that the democracies take up these problems at once:

1. The universal necessity for access to raw materials and for controlling raw materials prices.
2. Expanding world markets.
3. A beginning toward tariff reduction and the elimination of other barriers to imports.
4. The use of gold as a base for national currencies and as a means of settling international trade balances.
5. The role of credit in stimulating international trade.
6. The close relationship between stable national currencies and international trade.
7. The essential role of purchasing power within the various countries trading with each other, including the promotion of full national employment as a means of stimulating world trade.

"The basis for such action," the Vice-President concludes, "can best be laid now, while the war is still in progress. It must be laid, at least in part, in the plans for expanding and regularizing world trade, world production, world consumption. This is the new frontier, which Americans in the middle of the twentieth century find beckoning them on."

A secure peace must be both political and economic; there must be an organization of free nations ready to control the pestilence of aggression at its earliest stages but there will be less danger of this pestilence breaking out if the world is demonstrating economic health.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Patriotism Topples Isolation in Midwest ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

The once noninterventionist Midwest is at peace with itself, just as is the rest of the Nation. And though support of the war effort, that is, the feeling of devotion and patriotism and unity in the face of a common foe, is universal, it must be admitted that there are still some reservations about support of the New Deal, and about whether or not the Nation might have avoided war.

The America First Committee, outstanding isolationist organization, with its origin and its heart and its financial and moral being centered here, was dissolved, but with a parting shot from Chairman Wood to the effect that if the country had followed the policies advocated by his committee the country wouldn't be in the war. Just how the patient attitude—bordering at times on appeasement—which the Administration has expressed toward Japan contributed to the Japanese act of aggression which forced the war upon us is not easy for some to understand. Yet this feeling is not uncommon among those former isolationists.

They are wholly loyal and patriotic. They believe the United States must fight hard and win the war. But there is still that reservation. They have not, in other words, changed their views basically. They have not, some of them, even yet been persuaded that this continent actually is in physical danger.

New Deal Still Pounded

Some, notably Mr. Lindbergh, have fortunately failed to carry over into the state of war their previous conviction that the war was lost to the aggressors even before it started. These have apparently been convinced somehow that by fighting the nation can win the war. Else they would urge immediate surrender to save bloodshed.

Such publications as the Chicago Tribune, which fervently opposed the Administration's foreign policy, have urged now that the nation fight to the end, but it is notable that the Tribune has not let up in its pounding against the New Deal, and this includes even some angles of its prosecution of the industrial and military phases of the war effort.

It is true that where before there were arguments, polite and otherwise, on the streets, in the shops, in offices and homes and trains, over foreign policy, there is now for the most part either grim and determined silence, or a nodding of heads over news of allied successes in Russia and Africa.

But scratch a former isolationist and you will find—this is assuming he is one of the loyal kind and not a Bundist hanger-on—that he still thinks that somehow the country has been led into the war.

Pacifists Still Pacifists

It may still take a bombing or some other direct physical contact betwen the enemy and this continent to convince the out-and-out isolationist that there has been, is, actual physical danger. Of course that may not come. The United States may prove strong enough, in spite of the slowing up of preparations to forestall any such contact.

Pacifists for the most part are still pacifists. Pro-Germans or pro-Italians or pro-Japanese are probably still so. An isolationist is an isolationist until it has been proved to him that he, his country, cannot be isolated in this modern world. Meanwhile he will be just as good a fighter as the interventionist. There need be no fear of a lack of public support of the war effort in the Midwest. The point is that while the coming of war has seemed to create a fundamental change, it is a change only in so far as it has unified our defense against a common enemy. It will take something more to end isolationism.

To Change the Subject:

How I Didn't See Churchill ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

"I suppose you saw Churchill."

Well, yes and no. But I got so tired of my friends making that remark last week that I did my best.

The press had its opportunity to interview the British Prime Minister at President Roosevelt's press conference. Two hours before the great moment, word was sent around to newspaper offices that only two persons from a paper would be admitted. That let me out.

I bustled around and obtained a ticket for the Christmas Tree lighting at the White House. Mr. Churchill surely would be there and a ticket would put me in the stand with the Cabinet with a good view of the great man. He was there, but the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and I found ourselves with the general public about 500 feet back from the White House portico.

Ranged between us and the portico were 50 or more police and plain-clothes men in kick-off formation. When the President and Mr. Churchill came out on the balcony, they were just an outline in the dusky evening. As the famous figures took their place beside the rail, the spotlights were turned on. Alas, they were on us, instead of them! For the benefit of the guards, at our expense.

Someone discovered that by holding the Christmas carol sheet halfway up over your eyes, you could to some extent blot out the blinding lights and get a faint view of the speakers. The voices coming over the loudspeaker were distinct, of course, but not the vision.

The day after Christmas, Mr. Churchill went to the Senate, and so did I. My press gallery card let me through the police barriers into the Capitol, but a colleague had the priority on the one front-row seat to which the Monitor was entitled. I was not alone in the press "sightseers" that day. Our ranks were swelled by numerous regular Senate reporters ousted for the day by editors and bureau chiefs.

In the workrooms behind the press gallery, we waited while the reserved seats slowly filled up and our chances of getting a glimpse of Mr. Churchill dwindled.

The press gallery, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, is at the back of the presiding officer. Normally it is more important for the press to see the legislators than the Vice-President or Speaker. When the President or other celebrity takes the dais, it is possible to see him comfortably only from the front row of seats. The second row may crane their necks and get a glimpse but to those behind, only the audience is visible.

When Mr. Churchill began to speak, the press gallery guards eased up. They didn't say we couldn't go in; they didn't say we could. So we piled in and filled up the back seats and the aisles.

Outside, I decided to wait until Mr. Churchill came out of the Capitol. Viscount Halifax was there, writing his autograph for a friend; a woman was asking Mrs. Hull for a ride downtown. Ambassador and Madame Litvinoff were being greeted on their first public appearance.

Suddenly we all heard a police command, "Move on. Keep walking." and that my friends, is how I saw Mr. Churchill.

Claude R. Wickard: Indiana Farmer in Washington

'Food for Freedom' chief has two favorite topics —new-born pigs and tall cornfields.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture and director of America's "Food for Freedom" drive, is so close to the farm that when he was asked to come to Washington he had to delay three days while he cut his oats.

That was in August, 1933. Up till then Mr. Wickard had been a successful Indiana farmer, with a side interest in politics that had carried him to the State Senate.

Mr. Wickard's forebears were all Democrats. His father's and grandfather's name was Andrew Jackson Wickard. But if he hadn't been a Democrat, he would have become one, he says, the day he dropped in at a Federal Farm Board meeting at Indianapolis in his overalls and was turned away because he wasn't an official.

The summer after the New Deal came in, Mr. Wickard found himself a delegate to the National Corn-Hog Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, where he so attracted officials from Washington that a month later he was invited to become Assistant Chief of the Corn-Hog Section of the new Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Six and a half years later when Henry A. Wallace stepped out of the Secretaryship of Agriculture to run for Vice President, he recommended Mr. Wickard for the job.

Inherited 'Joseph Plan'

The Indiana farmer, who by that time had broadened his governmental duties unded the title, "Director of the Agricultural Conservation Program for the North Central Division," inherited not only Mr. Wallace's office looking out on the Washington Monument, but his ever-normal granary scheme or "Joseph's Plan" of puting away for lean years ahead.

When the Lend-Lease Law was enacted and it became evident that food was to become as vital an instrument against Hitlerism as guns, it fell to Mr. Wickard to transform the Wallace granary from a storehouse for surplus cotton and wheat into a supply house of nourishment for the anti-Axis nations.

On the heels of one of his early appeals to farmers to raise more pigs so the British as well as underfed American families might have more bacon and pork chops, Secretary Wickard went home to his Indiana farm and found that one responsive sow had produced a litter of 10 pigs.

He braged about it at a press conference back in Washington.

"You seem to love the little pigs now," observed a reporter, obviously referring back to the early AAA days and the "plowing under" of every third little pig.

"We always love them when the price is eight or nine dollars, but not when it's two or three," explained the Hoosier farmer.

Congress Backed Theory

Today the Agriculture Department has proved that it not only loves the little pigs by putting a price floor under them to encourage farmers to produce more but has done the same for dairy products, eggs and poultry meat—the food items Britain chiefly needs from the United States.

A year ago when Mr. Wickard asked producers to grow more pigs, hogs were selling in Chicago for a little over six cents a pound. Today the price is nearly twice as high.

Congress has backed Mr. Wickard up in his theory that you have to dangle better prices in front of American farmers in order to get them to produce for defense.

Recent legislation gives him authority to support a farm price for any commodity of not less than 85 per cent of parity if he deems such action necessary to encourage expansion of production. Parity is the technical term used to measure the purchasing power the farmer had in the "normal" years, 1909-14.

You might think that because he's one of them and because he's boosted the prices of key farm products, Mr. Wickard would have the general support of the farmers of the country. But right now his aiders will tell you, he's in a ticklish spot. On one side are the nation's consumers objecting to the rising cost of food. On the other are certain farm groups who want no limit put on farm prices.

Mr. Wickard stands on middle ground. He believes the farmer has not been getting fair prices for his product and must do so, if he is to be asked to produce more. At the same time, he doesn't want to see prices go so high as to antagonize the consumer.

"If they try to gouge the public now, farmers will have to pay dearly for it later on," he warns.

Finds Rest on Farm

On this ground, he opposed the holes in the farm price ceiling poked in the price control bill by farm interests before it passed the House. "Agriculture," he said, "stands to lose a lot of good will if people get the idea that farmers are insisting on too much."

When the Washington turmoil gets too much for him Mr. Wickard likes to get back on his systematically-run Carroll County, Ind., farm that has been in the family since the 1840's.

On his 380 acres, he specializes in corn and livestock, but he always puts in enough clover, alfalfa and soybeans to keep his land in good shape, in accordance with modern farming practices he studied at Purdue University and has kept pace with since through the Farm Bureau and Indiana Extension Service. His hogs are chiefly Duroc Jersey-Hampshire; his cattle Aberdeen-Angus.

In his full-time farming days, the Secretary won an array of medals, scrolls and other recognitions. The Prairie Farmer, Midwestern farm magazine, named him a Master Farmer in 1927.

Back home the Wickards still live in the substantial white farmhouse where the Secretary was born. In Washington, they put up at the Westchester Apartment. Mrs. Wickard, who hails from Logansport, Ind., fills the duties of a Cabinet hostess with grace, but her homespun husband makes no secret of his feelings about some of the Washington fol-de-rol.

Brushes Own Shoes

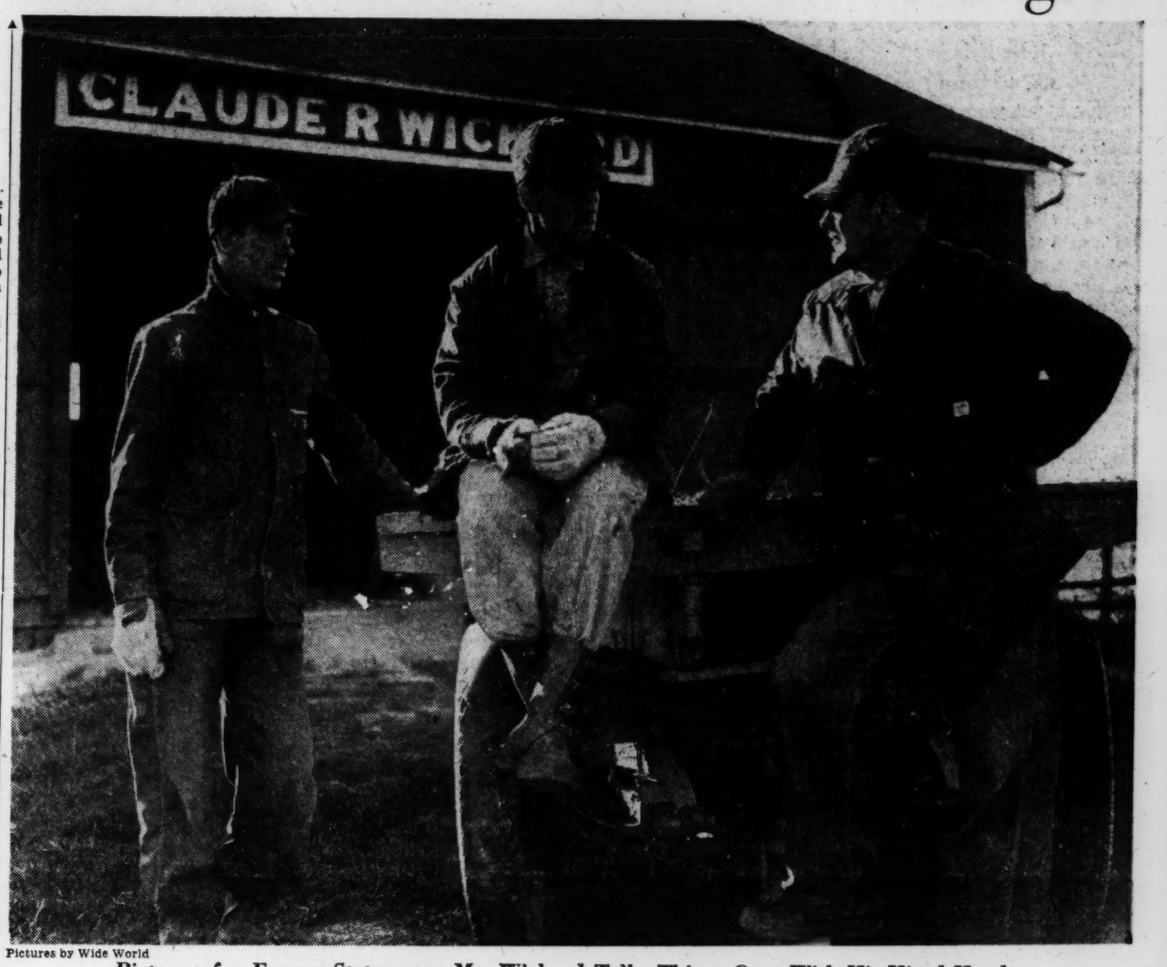
One of his first acts as Secretary of Agriculture was to dismiss Edward, the Negro usher who has "dusted off" every Secretary of Agriculture since 1914. The new Secretary insisted he could brush off his own shoes.

Shortly after his entrance into the Cabinet, he regaled an Indiana Society audience here with a description of himself as an honor guest at a White House reception, ending with the observation that if there were a fire he supposed he and his Cabinet colleagues "would be expected to line up at the fire escape in order of precedence."

Mr. Wickard tells stories with a grin and an Indiana slur similar to that made famous by Wendell L. Willkie. He is a typical Hoosier when it comes to keeping ties with his home State. His younger daughter, Ann, is a student at Purdue University, while her older sister, Betty, has a merchandising job at L. S. Ayres Co., Indianapolis department store.

The Secretary's hobby is photography and his favorite subjects—new-born pigs and tall cornfields.

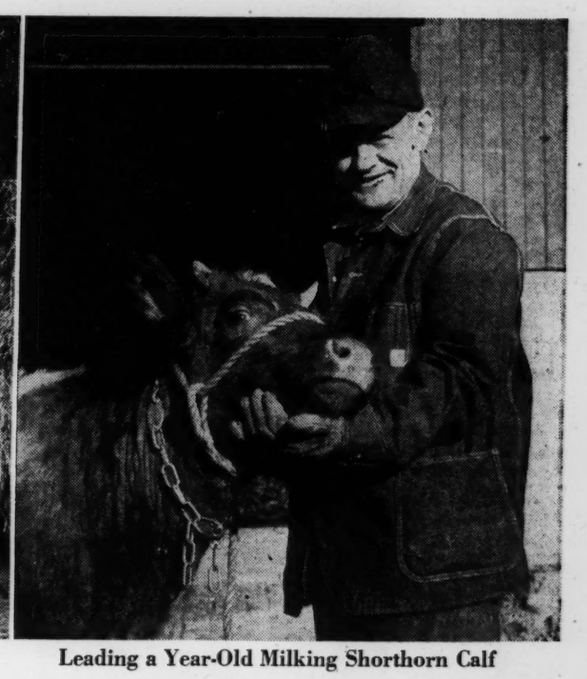
M. H.



Pictures by Wide World

Picture of a Farmer-Statesman: Mr. Wickard Talks Things Over With His Hired Hands

Into the Mow



Leading a Year-Old Milking Shorthorn Calf

Feeding Some of the Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Mr. Wickard Uses Old Rails to Build a Corn Crib

No More Surpluses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (*AP*)—The Agriculture Department is boosting the country's record-breaking 1942 food production goals so that the United States can, if necessary, become the veritable breadbasket as well as the arsenal of the anti-axis nations.

The stepped-up goals may be announced later this week. The department is anxious to get them on record as quickly as possible so that they can be apportioned among farmers in time for them to make the necessary adjustments in their plans.

Japanese successes in the Pacific coupled with official predictions that the war may be prolonged have led Secretary Wickard and his crop control experts to review the tentative current goals for such products as corn, oats, barley, soybeans, livestock, vegetable crops and dairy products.

Officials said that with Russia and China throwing greater and greater portions of their manpower into the war, this country may have to supply both with considerable quantities of food.

Farm officials no longer are concerned about surpluses. They take the view that in a war such as is being waged now, there cannot be too much food and fiber supplies. They point out that present governmental power to place floors under grower prices make it possible for farmers to produce abundantly without suffering price drops.

The biggest production problem facing the department is that of obtaining needed supplies of such oil-bearing crops as peanuts and soybeans. Imports upon which this country has depended have been cut off by the war in the Pacific. These losses must be made up by increased production in this country, if shortages and rationing is to be averted.

Because of prospects for a larger pig crop that had been anticipated, the department may increase the corn goal from 87,500,000 to possibly 92,500,000 acres. A 10 per cent increase in the flue-cured tobacco crop was authorized last week. Although wheat supplies are said to be sufficient to meet this country's needs for nearly two years, some officials believe production should not be reduced as much as now planned.

Should the fats and oils supply situation become more serious, the department may increase the cotton acreage. Cottonseed is an important source of vegetable oil as well as of high-quality protein feed for livestock.

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, January 5, 1942

A Monday Page

Further Strange Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Seven

"What about your little box of treasures?" said Magnolia suddenly. "Did you leave it in the car?"

No; Hari had not left it in the car, he had it with him; but he was afraid there was nothing in it that would be of any use. There was a compass, he said, but what was the good of that? They didn't know whether they had come up from the North, South, East or West. Hari had turned out his treasures onto a flat stone.

Ways of a Magnet

"What's in that little leather case?" asked Bolo.

"That's a magnet; a very strong magnet. It's so strong that you have to be very careful with it. It draws towards it quite big pieces of iron and steel. Look what is written on the case:

'Be careful how you handle
me,
For I am as strong as the
great Chin Chee.'

'Chin Chee was a giant — the strongest man that ever lived," Hari explained.

Bolo looked thoughtful. "I suppose it wouldn't pull the car up here?" he asked. But Hari shook his head. No, he was afraid it wasn't as strong as all that. "And look how awkward it would be if bits of iron and steel came flying at us from all over the place," he added. "No, no; there's nothing for it but to search the bushes all the way round." He still held the magnet in his hand. There was a little bar across the two ends of it in order to keep it from acting when not in use.

Then suddenly Magnolia spoke. "Did you say that bits of iron and steel would come flying to it?" she said.

"Yes," said Hari.

"Why then—why then—" Magnolia was stammering with excitement, "if you walk right round the top here, holding it in your hand and pointing it down the hill—"

"Didn't you hear me say that the car was too heavy?" said Hari rather crossly.

"Yes, but aren't there any loose bits of iron or steel in it that could come up? If they did we should see where they came from."

Hari and Bolo looked at one another open-mouthed. Why, of course; there must surely be something that was not fixed. How clever of Magnolia!

Hari removed the little bar and started walking round the top of the volcano pointing with the magnet down the mountainside. It was rather an anxious moment. It would have been awkward if screws and bolts had come hurtling at him through the air. But the screws and bolts remained in their places. Only one small object came suddenly flying up and attached itself to the end of the magnet. It was the key of the car door, which Hari had left in the lock.

They all three started off down the slope in the direction from which the key had come. And there, sure enough, behind a clump of thick bushes, stood the lost car!

"Wasn't it a good thing," said Magnolia, as they drove home in the twilight, "that Hari brought his treasures?"

"And isn't it a good thing," said Hari, "that Magnolia is so clever?"

Plans for a Party

The party that the Moon-man and his wife had intended to give for Hari and Bolo had never come off, because, as you may remember, that was the day of the Great Wind, when Bolo had been blown into the volcano crater. It was now decided to have the party at once, as everybody was anxious to meet Hari and Bolo, to say nothing of the new arrival who had had the courage to come up all alone. It was four or five days since Magnolia's appearance on the scene and the party was fixed for the next day. People do not give invitations long ahead on the moon.

"The question is," said the Moon-man, "shall we give them apple-tart? Will there be enough to go round? And if there is, will there be any left for us afterwards?"

Magnolia had brought up no less than twelve tarts altogether. They had eaten two, but Diana said that the remaining ten would be quite enough for fifty people if they didn't have very big pieces. As to there being any left over, Magnolia had already explained that apple-tart was not very good if kept more than a few days, so that it would be best to finish up the pies before they grew stale. So that was that. All the important people on the moon were asked, and fifty was about the number expected.

Everyone said that it was the finest party that had ever been given on the moon. For one thing, the food was so delicious; for another, the tables looked so beautiful. You see, Diana's roses were blooming so splendidly that she was able to decorate her tables with them, and you can imagine what a wonderful sight that was for people who had never seen a rose! I don't know which they enjoyed more, the apple pie or the roses. But perhaps it would be better not to go into that too closely.

The Moon-man made a speech in which he related how Magnolia had not only brought the pies up to the moon but had actually made them herself. This gave rise to tremendous applause, and the chief engineer from the power station, in a speech thanking their hosts, referred to Magnolia as the "Apple Pie Queen," which was very flattering.

Hari Blows His Horn

Hari was a great success at the party. He had brought with him his wonderful horn on which you could, if you learned to play it, make any sound you wished. What made his performance specially interesting to the moon-folk was that they could listen to sounds they had been told about but had never actually heard. They asked for the sound the tide made when it came in, down on the earth, and for the sound of a cock crowing. There are no cocks and hens on the moon. They thought the cock-crow very queer; and so it is, when you come to think about it.

One very funny thing happened. There are no cats on the moon, though there are some dogs. They are gentle, pale-colored little creatures, very tame and quiet, and they don't bark. The people on the moon had heard about cats and someone asked Hari if he would make the sound of a cat mewing. This he did, and a very good imitation it was. And what do you think happened? There was a sound of swift, pattering feet and in rushed Diana's dog, Sirius, with his hair standing on end, barking, barking loudly. The guests were quite alarmed; they had never heard that noise before.

Hari, however, was soon able to explain why Sirius had behaved so strangely. You, of course, will understand why he barked. The voice of a cat, though he had never seen one in his life, roused some deep instinct in him, and since he could not chase the cat he barked at her. It was a very interesting thing, wasn't it? Diana managed to quiet Sirius, but it took some doing. He kept nosing all round the room trying to find that cat, and Hari did no more mewing on his horn.

A Deputation Arrives

The next day a deputation arrived at the castle. They were received in the garden by Diana and Hari; Bolo and Magnolia were out for a walk and the Moon-man was busy up at the power station. The deputation had come to ask whether it would not be possible to find some way of making apple pies on the moon. They did not want a whole lot of different kinds of food, they said; they thought it must be rather a bother for the earth-folk to collect and prepare so many; but the apple pie had been such a wonderful new experience that they believed, if they could have this delicious food from time to time, life would be a different thing.

They were greatly disappointed not to find the Apple Pie Queen at home. They had thought her such a very charming person as well as a very clever one; but they hoped they would see her again before long. And then, said the spokesman, looking round the garden, what about the roses—the roses which had been such a delightful feature of the party? Did Diana think that she would be able to spare them a few cuttings or seeds so that they might have roses in their gardens too?

Diana told them that as regards the apple pie she was very much afraid that there was nothing to be done. They had no apples, for one thing, and for another, no possible means of getting the crust part. But she promised to go into the matter with her husband and see if he could think of anything.

But as to the roses—of course she would be delighted to let them all have cuttings, and her friend Hari would, she was sure, be glad to tell them how to proceed. Hari nodded his head in his most polite and princely manner. Diana gave each member of the deputation a rose to take home, and they went off with smiles and good wishes.

"All the same," said Diana to Hari, as the last of them went down the path, "all the same, they would have preferred apple pie." And I'm afraid she was right.

Less than half an hour later Hari and Diana were sitting on the verandah, talking, when they heard a big noise and tumult—a very unusual thing on the moon—and saw that the deputation was coming back.

A Triumph for Magnolia

They seemed to be in quite an excited state, and raised, high in the middle of the little crowd, they could see some large, light-colored object. At first they could not make out what was happening. Suddenly Hari gave a little cry—"It's Magnolia," he said, "they've got Magnolia hoisted up on their shoulders." And as they came nearer this could be plainly seen. Magnolia, looking rather shy, and with a garland of roses on her head, was being carried shoulder-high by the shouting crowd.

Behind the crowd could be seen Bolo, trotting along with a rather worried expression. Magnolia was deposited at the foot of the verandah. She appeared to be decidedly flustered, as well she might. It's not a very comfortable way of getting about, though very flattering, of course.

She came up the verandah steps with her wreath dangling over one ear.

"I'm so dreadfully sorry about all this fuss," she said quietly to Diana. "I never dreamed they would behave like this. I met them coming away and they told me why they had been here. And I told them I had had an idea—an idea about apple pies—and they just went crazy. More of them seemed to spring up from nowhere. Someone twisted roses into this garland (and I do feel so silly in it) and they hoisted me up on their shoulders—and—well, here I am, Diana, and I'm sure I don't know whether I'm on my head or my trotters."

The crowd stood waiting in front of the verandah. They could see that Magnolia was explaining what had happened. Bolo walked quietly in and out among them doing his best to keep them quiet.

"She'll tell you all about her idea in a minute or two," he said. "Just have a little patience."

Magnolia and Hari and Diana were having a hasty little conference. Presently Hari stepped forward. "Magnolia, Magnolia, we want Magnolia the Apple Pie Queen!" shouted the crowd.

Hari held up his hand. He looked very dignified, in spite of not being very tall.

"If you will listen quietly," he said, "and will understand that Madam Magnolia can promise nothing, and that, so far, it is only an idea that she has, she will tell you what that idea is."

The crowd became quiet at once, and Magnolia stepped forward to address them.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn by Emile Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

Magnolia was being carried shoulder-high by the shouting crowd

Downy Woodpecker Finds Food

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Downy Woodpecker poked his head out through the round doorway of his home in the hollow tree and looked about him. It was a cold wintry morning. The ground was covered with snow, and a sleety coat of ice glistened on trees and bushes.

Downy Woodpecker did not mind the cold, for his house was snug. But he did mind the ice and snow that clung to the bark of the trees and covered the hiding places of the tiny grubs and insects which were the food he liked best to eat.

He was very hungry this morning, and discouraged too, when he looked at the white world where things to eat would be so hard to find.

He was about to fly away and begin his search for food, when a small voice above him said:

"Oh, Woodpecker, aren't the snow and ice dreadful this morning?"

"Hello, Chickadee"

The woodpecker looked up and saw a small gray bird with a black crown and throat, clinging, head down, to the under side of a limb.

"Why, hello, Chickadee," he called. "It's been a long time since I saw you. I was afraid an owl had found your sleeping perch and made a meal of you."

"I can keep out of the way of owls," the chickadee told him. "But oh, Woodpecker, I am so hungry! I haven't found a single grub this morning. I can't dig them out because there is so much ice on the trees. I wish I had a long, sharp bill like yours."

"My bill is a help in more ways than one," the woodpecker admitted. "I dug my shelter here in the tree with it, you know."

But the chickadee was not interested in shelters just now. "I am so hungry that I can't stand it any longer," he said sadly. "What shall I do?"

Just then a redbird called from a nearby bush, and its clear note reminded Downy Woodpecker of something that pleased him very much.

"Chickadee!" he cried. "I've just remembered the house beyond the hill where we got food last winter. The boy who lives there always feeds the birds on snowy winter days. There go some starlings and sparrows now. Come on, Chickadee. Come on."

A Feast for the Birds

Out through his doorway came Downy Woodpecker; first his head, showing its patch of red; then his short body, all barred with white and black. And together the two of them flew away, over the white fields to the house beyond the hill.

There, in the yard under a great tree, they found the feast already spread. Crumbs were there for the sparrows and starlings, shelled corn for the redbirds, and a piece of suet hung high on the trunk of the tree for those who, like the woodpecker and the chickadee, preferred a diet of meat.

Hungry birds were coming now, thick and fast. From everywhere they fluttered down onto the snow. And the little boy who watched them through the kitchen window, felt very happy that he had given them good food to warm and cheer them on this cold winter day.

(Watch for the tale of the little meadow mouse on the page For Children Monday after next.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Downy Woodpecker did not mind the cold, for his house was snug.

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Jumping Pumpkins

How are you coming along with the Jumping Pumpkin game? You should be smart enough at it, by this time, to get all the pumpkins together and all the cats together in seven moves. You should be able to get all the pumpkins in the top half and all the cats in the lower half in eight moves; and you should be able to get all the pumpkins on one side and all the cats on the other in eight moves.

Henrietta Finds A Way Out

"Excuse me, have you lost a chicken?" asked Mrs. Henrietta Hen. "There's one here a little bigger than mine, and its cheep is different."

The white hen paused in her scratch for worms and said, "Why, yes, I have. Thank you so much—I might have looked for ages."

That was how the brown hen and the white hen became friendly. Mrs. Henrietta Hen wanted someone to cluck to, and Mrs. White Hen said that as she was a stranger in those parts she would be glad to have a companion. So they spent many hours of pleasant cackle.

Then, one day a little later, there came the realization, as it does to all mothers, that their families were growing up.

"Dear, dear," said Mrs. Henrietta, "I suppose your chicks will leave home first, as they are older than mine."

She was right. The very next day, when Farmer Jim had gone to the nearest town to buy a horse, a man came for some chickens and said that Mrs. White Hen's were just the right size.

"I suppose you'll sell the mother as well?" he asked the farmer's man, who was new to the job.

"Oh, yes, and the brown hen too if you want her," he answered, not realizing how very precious Mrs. Henrietta Hen was.

Two Hens in a Basket

So, in a few minutes, the bewildered brown hen had been captured, and found herself standing side by side with Mrs. White Hen in one basket while the chickens were cheeping to each other in another.

"I don't understand this," said Mrs. Henrietta; "it seems dreadful to tear a mother away from her family without even letting her say goodby. And I hadn't finished giving them their lessons on Scratching and Worm Finding."

"It is dreadful," agreed Mrs. White Hen, "but perhaps it will turn out for the best." (She, herself, was rather glad to be moving again, as she liked plenty of change in her life.)

At last, after a ride of miles and miles and miles, the hens and the chickens reached the end of their journey and were taken from their baskets. Mrs. Henrietta thought again of her family and her master.

"There must be a way out," she told her friend, "and if you don't mind I'll go off quietly by myself and think of it."

A Hunt for Mrs. Henrietta

Meanwhile, Farmer Jim had bought his horse, and brought it trotting proudly home. He had hardly got into the farmyard, however, when all Mrs. Henrietta's children fluttered round.

"Cheep, cheep, cheep," they said. "What have you done with our mother?"

"Nothing at all," said the farmer, as soon as he understood, "but I'll find her for you."

Then he looked high, and he looked low, and he asked his wife, his son, and even the cat—and still he couldn't find out anything about Mrs. Henrietta Hen. So it all seemed very mysterious until he heard that some of his chickens had been sold that day.

"But it couldn't have been Henrietta," said Farmer Jim. "No one would have been so silly as to sell her."

However, when he counted his brown hens, he found them all there except Henrietta. When his man came back in the car a little later, he didn't receive a pleasant welcome at all.

"You've sold Henrietta!" stormed Farmer Jim. "Then you can just go and buy her back!"

But before the man could move, there was a rustle, and down fluttered Mrs. Henrietta Hen from a hiding place in the car, where she had been sleeping.

"Just a little oil on my feathers," she clucked, "but that will soon wash off. And, as I said, there's always a way out!"

Then she went to find her twelve children and to give them another lesson on Scratching and Worm Finding.

Brooklyn Americans Spoil Boston Day—Kovacs Faces Budge at Garden Tonight

Bruins Only Team to Lose As Olympics, Juniors Win

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Brooklyn Americans spoiled Boston's perfect day at Madison Square Garden in New York last night when they refused to be awed by Boston's burly Bruins and sent the world's champions back to the Hub on the short end of a 3-2 score.

Earlier in the day two other teams from Boston had registered victories over the New York sextets, and the stage appeared to be set for a clean sweep for the Bostonians.

The Junior Olympics had beaten Manhattan Arrows to remain undefeated and at the head of the Metropolitan Amateur League, and their big brothers, the Senior Olympics, had edged New York Rovers 3-2 to take over first place in the Walker Cup race and tie the Rovers for second place in the Eastern League's season standing.

Manager Red Dutton's crew, however, just wouldn't follow the script and outplayed the Bruins in a fashion that no spectator at Boston Garden has seen them perform this season. Chunky Buzz Boll, Toronto cast-off, who was shifted to center on the Amerks' first line, scored twice to give Brooklyn a 2-0 lead, with Roy Conacher tallying twice to even the score. The Amerks' winning goal, ironically enough, was scored by Mel Hill, hero of several Stanley Cup playoffs for the Bruins.

Fifth Loss

The loss, their fifth of the season, deprived the Bruins of the chance to move into undisputed possession of first place in the standing and enabled Toronto Maple Leafs, who had defeated Americans 4-2 in Toronto Saturday night, to remain tied with the Bruins. It was the B's first loss this season to Americans and the first time they had bowed to them in 12 straight games.

While the Bruins came home on the midnight train to prepare for their game with Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden here tomorrow night, the Senior Olympics remained in New York to continue their road trip. This jaunt, which began the day after Christmas, will end Wednesday when the 'Pics return to the Garden to meet Washington. Tuesday evening they will play in Washington. The Juniors, who have won four straight Met League contests as against no defeats, came home early last evening.

Heavy Favorites

Right now the Senior Olympics are heavy favorites to win the Walker Cup, awarded to the leading team at the halfway mark through the season. Coach Hago Harrington said before the team took to the road that if the Olympics could break even away from home this time, they should win the cup for they come home to play five straight games. Of the six games played away on this trip, the O's have won three and tied one and today they held a one-point lead over Johnstown for the trophy. Johnstown, however, leads Boston by one point in the season's standing, for some games being played now are counted in the last half of the schedule, or the race for the Atlantic City Boardwalk Cup. Next week end Johnstown comes to Boston for a two-game series on Saturday and Sunday.

For the Bruins tomorrow's game with the Black Hawks will be their solitary contest of the week and, interestingly enough, Chicago is the only team in the league which the Bruins have not beaten this season. In three meetings the Hawks have won one and tied two to continue their reputation of being a troublesome outfit for the Bruins to get by. In 11 games between them the past two seasons, Chicago has won three and tied four.

Over the Blue Line

In a Bruins uniform for the first time tomorrow night will be Harvey "Busher" Jackson, Art's brother, who was bought from Brooklyn by Manager Art Ross yesterday . . . Busher was scheduled to play for the Americans this season but he and Dutton could not agree over salary terms . . . According to Art, his brother has been keeping in shape by practicing with Toronto Marlboros and is ready to step into the line-up and take his regular turn.

* * *

At Madison Square Garden it is requested that all pucks shot into the crowd be returned to the ice . . . Anyone who does not comply, or who even looks as though he were not going to comply with the request, is roundly boohed by the house . . . Consequently no one keeps any pucks . . . New York hockey writers are boosting defenseman Ott Heller for the Most Valuable Player award, won last year by Boston's Bill Cowley . . . When it comes to outstanding defensemen, however, the Boston writers are looking no further than to Capt. Dit Clapper of the Bruins.

* * *

New York Rangers worked out following the Senior Olympics' game, with Manager Lester Patrick spending his time exclusively with his new goalie, Jim Henry . . . "Muzz" Patrick, Lester's son who is now in the U. S. Army, worked out with the team for the third time this season . . . For colorful costumes, you can't beat these Rangers in practice . . . They wear bright jerseys of all colors, and some of the players even sport knitted stocking caps . . . Bobby Bauer's younger brother, Gerry, made his first appearance with the Juniors yesterday and impressed Coach Herb Gallagher deeply.

Grid Coaches Were Satisfied With 6-6 East-West Tie Game

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 (AP)—The captains and the kings of the gridiron have departed, and today there were only a few workmen collecting rubbish in the big stadium where two days ago ended a college football season that opened in peace and closed in war.

Two days ago the stadium contained one of the greatest collection of college football players ever assembled in one place. Today their uniforms were stored away, some of them forever.

Most of the athletes had other uniforms waiting for them, for a grimmer game against a foe who wasn't too particular about the rules.

17th Annual Game

Saturday, All-Star teams of college seniors played the 17th annual game for the benefit of Shriners' charity cause. The stars from the East and those from the West fought to a 6-6 draw after an exhibition of marvelous football.

Watching the All-Stars, who included seven All-Americas, were four "bowl" teams which had played New Year's Day—Fordham and Missouri from the Sugar Bowl, Alabama from the Cotton Bowl and Oregon State from the Rose Bowl.

Coaches of the East-West game agreed that for a mudder it was one of the greatest games they had ever seen—in the mud. All appeared satisfied except Bernie Bierman, Minnesota coach, working with the eastern squad, who said he was pleased "with everything but the 6-6 tie score."

Plenty of Thrills

The outcome didn't seem to be bothering Andy Kerr, of Colgate, Bierman's co-coach, so much.

"There were plenty of thrills and some great ball playing out there," Kerr said. "Under the conditions we fought I think that 6-6 is good enough even though we would have liked to win very much."

Coach Babe Hollingbery of Washington State, West co-coach, said it was "the best game I ever saw in the mud. Both teams played fine. Unfortunately we couldn't open up much because of the heavy going."

There was little excitement in the dressing rooms on the part of the players who dressed quickly and quietly, but all seemed pleased with the playing of both teams.

Presented Cup

Bruce Smith, Minnesota's mighty halfback who didn't get in the game because he was injured and unable to play, was presented the captain's cup presented an outstanding All-America player by Christy Walsh of the All-America board of football.

The cup was originated by the board in 1932 and was presented for three years by Mrs. Knute Rockne, and then until 1939 by the late Walter Camp, Jr. Walsh is sponsoring the third cup, now in circulation. It was the second time a Minnesota player had won the cup. Notre Dame and Stanford are the only other schools whose players have won it twice.

Dubois Is Winner Of Marsh Trophy

TORONTO (CP) — Winnipeg's burly Belgian oarsman, Theo Dubois, was announced here as winner of the Lou Marsh Memorial Trophy for outstanding achievement among Canadian athletes during 1941.

The Canadian and United States singles championship fell before Dubois' thick, powerful frame last summer, and within the last two weeks he has figured prominently in annual Canadian Press year-end polls. He was named with Bill Cowley of Boston Bruins as co-choice in the voting for best individual athletic achievement of the year, and ran third to Tony Golab of Ottawa Rough Riders, and Cowley, for the Canadian male athlete of the year award.

German Ski Events

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP)—All ski competitions in Germany have been canceled following Adolf Hitler's appeal for skis and ski boots for use on the Eastern front, advices from Germany said today.

American Pro Basketball
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 3

At Trenton, N. J.: Trenton 25, Wilmington 23.
At Philadelphia: Phila. Sphas 46, Washington 41 (extra period).
At Rochester, N. Y.: Wilmington Blue Bombers 29, Seagrams 46.

Renew Rivalry for Cash Consideration

Wide World

Frankie Kovacs (left) and Don Budge

These two provide the feature match at the Boston Garden tonight, with Bobby Riggs and Fred Perry meeting in the other singles. Budge and Perry will team to play Kovacs and Riggs in the doubles match later in the evening.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yale dismisses Ducky Pond as head football coach and names Emerson W. Nelson, former Iowa star, as successor.

Three Years Ago

Diz Dean signs Cub contract for one year at $20,000.

Five Years Ago

Travis Jackson accepts terms to manage Jersey City of International League for three years at approximately $12,000 annually.

College Basketball

Results Jan. 3
By the Associated Press
East

R. I. State 60, Fordham 55 (overtime).
Thiel 42, Alumni 32.
St. Joseph's 33, North Carolina 28.
New York U. 46, Fort Monmouth 43.
Syracuse 38, Princeton 32.
Virginia Tech. 41, Newport News Ap. 36.
Duquesne 46, Wyoming 30.
Scranton 33, Detroit 28.
Villanova 48, St. Francis 36.
Dartmouth 43, Seton Hall 42.
City College 61, Geneva 22.
Temple 57, Duke 41.
Long Island U. 40, Creighton 35.
Washington and Lee 40, Morris Harvey 39.
Brooklyn 47, Davis Elkins 41 (overtime).
Brooklyn Poly 44, Williams 43.

Mid-West

Union Wire Ropes 59, Missouri Val. C. 53.
College of Commerce 30, William Jewell 22
Culver-Stockton 39, Carthage 33.
Kirksville T. 48, Cornell (Mt. Vernon Ia.) 44.
Augustana 61, Winona (Minn.) T. 41.
Fort Hays State 56, Bethany 23.
Ball State 42, Northern Illinois T. 31.
Colorado U. 57, Loyola U. 43.
Hamline 49, North Dakota 41.
Washington U. 39, Texas A. & M. 29.
Bradley Tech. 47, Ore. St. 46 (overtime).
St. Cloud T. 50, Valley City (N.D.) T. 48.
Iowa 40, Michigan 34.
Minnesota 56, Ohio State 42.
Purdue 64, Chicago 19.
Illinois 55, Wisconsin 40.
Xavier 47, Ohio U. 39.
Notre Dame 39, Harvard 31.
Northwestern 50, Indiana 40.
Southern Calif 54, De Paul 48.
Ohio Wesleyan 52, Case 49.
Great Lakes Naval Training Station 51, Butler 40.
Evansville 69, Earlham 35.

South

Western Kentucky 60, Illinois Wes. 41.
Phillips Oilers 34, Arkansas 33.

West

Arizona State 40, Colorado College 25.
Washington State 60, Gonzaga 36.
Denver 41, Colorado Mines 23.
Greeley State 44, Colorado State 37.
San Francisco State 63, San Jose State 40.
Brigham Young 76, Nevada U. 44.
Adams State T. 40, Western State 35.
Montana S. 48, Jamestown (N.D.) C. 25.
Idaho 42, Montana 29.
Stanford 54, Arizona 33.
U. C. L. A. 67, Santa Clara 52.
Arizona State T. Col. at Tempe 40, New Mexico Mines 35.
San Francisco 52, St. Mary's College 37.
Golden State Club. 44, U. of California 34.

Sports Around the Hub

Collegians Resume Schedules

With the holiday recess over, collegians resume their athletic programs this week. Of the local college hockey teams, only Northeastern is not active. Boston University meets New Hampshire and B. C. opposes M. I. T. in New England League games at the Arena tomorrow night. On Wednesday Harvard entertains Williams at the Skating Club and B. U. goes against Dartmouth at Hanover. B. C. plays New Hampshire at Durham on Thursday, while Bowdoin plays Colby at Waterville—both in the New England League.

Saturday's lengthy program brings together M. I. T. and New Hampshire at Durham; Harvard and Dartmouth at Hanover; West Point and Yale at New Haven; Princeton and B. C. at Princeton, and Union and Norwich at Northfield. The contests at Hanover and New Haven are in the new Pentagonal League. The Pentagonal circuit replaces the old Quadrangular League, with the Hobey Baker Trophy going to the winner.

Harvard holds the basketball spotlight by opening its Eastern Intercollegiate League card against Cornell on Friday and continuing with Dartmouth on Saturday. On successive nights Earle Brown's undersized quintet must face the league's favorites at Cambridge, Northeastern's cagers go back to work Wednesday against New Hampshire at Durham. The Huskies have been inactive since Dec. 20.

* * *

We suspect that Joe Cronin will take over the vacant left field berth of the Red Sox when and if Ted Williams goes into the Army. Toying with the possibility of an outfielding career for several months, the manager was blocked by his younger and highly capable starting trio. But with Teddy missing, the road would be open. However, in all fairness to the skipper, there is only one Williams. His loss would be tremendous.

* * *

The 167,642 fans who paid to watch the 14 performances of "Ice-Capades of 1942" at the Boston Garden last week will be pleased to hear that Shipstad and Johnson bring their equally-attractive "Ice Follies" to Walter Brown's show place on Feb. 11. Follies will also give 14 performances, through Feb. 22. Ice-Capades, by the way, established a new Garden attendance record for professional ice carnivals.

The schoolboy hockey schedule is a long one this week. There will be Boston Conference games at the Garden on Thursday and Saturday afternoons; Greater Boston engagements at the same spot Friday evening; Bay State contests at the Arena the same evening, and Eastern Massachusetts bookings at the Arena Saturday night. Bay State still leads the Hub in interleague warfare with nine victories, three ties and only four losses for 21 points, although the Greater Boston group is pressing with 18 points.

* * *

Shorts . . . That private school hockey tournament, which closed at the Skating Club on Saturday, was very successful and probably will be made an annual affair. Coach Sam Long of Thayer, who started the ball rolling in the first place, plans to meet with other mentors some time in March to draw up plans for a permanent tourney . . . The skiers finally got a favorable break from the weatherman . . . The New England A. A. U. will sponsor a men's track and field meet at the New Marshall Gymnasium, Malden High School, on the afternoon of Jan. 17. It will include open, military and high school competition.

* * *

Eddie Collins, Jr., and Jane Pennock, Herb's daughter, were married over the week end at Kennett Square, Pa. . . . The Army today got Earl Johnson of the Red Sox, and already has Al Flair and Mickey Harris . . . New England basketball was given a couple of boosts during the past few days when Dartmouth defeated Wisconsin and Rhode Island State took Fordham. Earlier in the winter the Big Green also beat Fordham. Before losing to the Hanover boys, Wisconsin had won 20 straight games in the strong Midwest sector . . . The next issue of the Saturday Evening Post carries a story on Ted Williams . . . Northeastern will carry out all of its spring athletic schedule, according to Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of student activities, who has just returned from the track and football conventions in Detroit.

E. R.

Athletes Head Toward War

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—As the country as a whole moved nearer its full wartime stride today, sports figures from virtually all corners of the nation became members of its fighting forces.

Bernie Bierman, coach of the all-winning Minnesota football team, received instruction at New Orleans where he was helping tutor the members of the East eleven, to report for a physical examination at Quantico, Va., on Jan. 15. He is a major in the Marine Reserve.

Pat Hanley, head coach at Boston University, who holds a similar commission, also was instructed to report at the Virginia Base on the same date.

Jones Recalled

Only days ago, L. M. (Biff) Jones was ordered to take a physical check up by the war department. Jones retired from the U. S. Army with the rank of Major five years ago to accept the head coaching job at the University of Nebraska.

Ted Williams, first hitter to surpass the .400 mark in recent years, informed the Boston Red Sox of the American Baseball League he had been classified in 1-A and that he expected to take his physical examination shortly.

Sturm To Report

His announcement came the same day the World Champion New York Yankees were informed that Johnny Sturm, their regular first baseman, had been placed in a similar classification and had been ordered to appear for examination on Feb. 8.

Twenty-four hours earlier Hank Greenberg, the American League's Most Valuable Player of 1940, told friends of his re-enlistment. Released from the Army on Dec. 5 because he was over the 28-year age limit, Greenberg returned to the olive drab with the statement "I am through with baseball—for the duration." He was the sport's highest paid player.

Fordham Players

Approximately a dozen members of the triumphant Fordham football team return from the Sugar Bowl game Monday afternoon and face the possibility of immediate induction into the Naval Air Corps. All enlisted before leaving for the game with Missouri.

Canadian Amateur Hockey
By the Canadian Press
Week-End Results
Saturday

Ontario Hockey Association Senior A: Kingston 7, Port Colborne 3.
A. B. C. Senior League:
Kimberley 4, Trail 2.
Calgary 13, Red Deer 2.
Quebec Senior
Ottawa 3, Canadiens 1.
Sunday
Cornwall 3, Quebec 2.
Ottawa 3, Montreal Canadiens 1.
Montreal Royals 1, Montreal Pats 1 (tie).

National Pro Basketball
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 3

At Akron, Ohio: Akron Goodyear 36, Fort Wayne (Ind.) 39.
At Sheboygan, Wis.: Sheboygan 32, Indianapolis 30.

*—Boardwalk Cup game. (Last half of season.)

Bowls 56 Hours

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP)—Frank Stiller started bowling at midnight Thursday and stopped last night, claiming a non-stop mark of 56 hours.

Once previously he had bowled 53h., 29m., he said.

His total for 56 hours was 325 games, with an average score of 133.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League
(Season Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	16	5	4	36	105	77
Boston	16	5	3	35	118	74
New York	17	11	1	35	133	103
Washington	12	12	2	26	102	107
Baltimore	11	14	2	24	112	123
Atlantic City	6	18	0	12	93	142
River Vale	5	18	2	12	82	99

Walker Cup Standing
(First Half of Season)

Boston	16	5	3	35	118	74
Johnstown	15	5	4	34	99	75
New York	16	11	1	33	124	101
Washington	12	11	3	26	100	101
Baltimore	11	13	2	24	110	114
Atlantic City	6	18	0	12	98	142
River Vale	5	18	2	12	82	99

Results Jan. 3
Boston 5, Atlantic City 3.
River Vale 7, Baltimore 4.
Results Jan. 4
Boston 3, New York 2.
Washington 6, Baltimore 2.
Games This Week
Tuesday: Boston at Washington; Atlantic City at Johnstown.
Wednesday: Washington at Boston; Atlantic City at Baltimore; Johnstown at River Vale.
Friday: River Vale at Washington; New York at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Johnstown at Boston; New York at River Vale*; Baltimore at Atlantic City.
Sunday: Johnstown at Boston; River Vale at Baltimore*; Washington at New York*.

*—Boardwalk Cup game. (Last half of season.)

Local Sports Enter Service

That "business as usual" slogan of sports is going by the board and the altered scheme of things from national defense to national offense supplants the "business as usual" with one word—emergency. The week-end news involving the call to active Marine service of Maj. Pat Hanley from Boston University football coaching and the re-classification of Ted Williams, the youthful Boston Red Sox outfielder, from 3A in the draft to 1A, crumbles the local sports world and signifies other blows yet to come.

None of these things even intimate a sacrifice compared to the need. Sports must serve only as a recreational and beneficial support to morale. The national defense and offense are not only most important, they are vital. And the first thing sports business and fans alike must learn is that our country must come first and our desires must follow in humble recognition.

Middlebury Wins College Week Skiing

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—Skiers from Middlebury College, hockey players from Princeton University and Exeter Academy and bobsledders from this resort hold the honors for New York's first winter sports week-end of 1942.

Middlebury nosed out favored University of New Hampshire, 1940 champion, 296.12 points to 296.04, to win the annual College Week ski competition.

Scoring, restricted to cross-country and jumping events after cancellation of the slalom and downhill, also gave St. Lawrence 254.78; Williams, 249.87; Colgate, 240.62; Cornell, 233.34; Syracuse, 213.55, and Penn State, 147.52.

Individual Honors

Bill Distin, Dartmouth College student from Saranac Lake, took individual jumping honors with leaps of 111 and 115 feet. His 141.5 points spelled fractional victory over Dixon Perry-Smith, Orange skier from Lake Placid, who spanned 110.5 and 113 feet for 141.3 points.

Princeton's three forward lines overpowered Harvard in the deciding match of their annual three-game hockey series. Princeton won its first and last games, 6-4 and 3-2, respectively. Harvard gained the second, 2-1.

The sextet from Exeter, N. H., annexed the Whiting Trophy and championship of the annual invitation prep school tourney with a 3-1 win over Host Northwood School in penalty-less match.

Fast Bob Runs

Jim Bickford, 1936 American Olympic team member, piloted two and four-man sleds down tricky Mt. Van Hoevenberg run for fast victories.

In the former event, Bickford pair with Bill D'Amico, Lake Placid, zipping down the half-mile four times in a total of 2m. 43.93s. Bud Washbond, Keene Valley, and Schuyler Kevin were nearly two seconds behind.

In the four-man open, Bickford's team registeed a four-slide total of 2m. 35.68s, while Clarence Preston, Oneonta, piloted the runner-up crew in 2m. 37.64s.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press
Sunday
National League
Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 10, Montreal 0.
American League
Providence 7, Pittsburgh 3.
New Haven 6, Philadelphia 3.
Buffalo 5, Cleveland 2.
Springfield 4, Washington 1.
Hershey 4, Indianapolis 2.
American Association
Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 4.
St. Louis 6, Fort Worth 4.
St. Paul 2, Dallas 0.
Eastern Amateur League
Boston 3, New York 2.
Washington 6, Baltimore 2.
Saturday
National League
Montreal 4, Detroit 1.
Toronto 4, Brooklyn 2.
American League
Cleveland 2, Buffalo 0.
Springfield 5, New Haven 0.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Hershey 5, Washington 1.
American Association
Tulsa 5, Fort Worth 1.
Omaha 4, St. Louis 4 (overtime tie).
Eastern Amateur League
Jersey Skeeters 7, Baltimore 4.
Boston 5, Atlantic City 3.

Carlson of New Haven Small-Bore Marksman

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Rifle Association has ranked Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., its No. 1 small bore marksman for 1942 and placed Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, first among the country's pistol shots.

Carlson gained top ranking for the second straight year despite his loss of the national rifle championship to Ransford D. Triggs, Madison, N. J., at Camp Perry, Ohio, last September. Carlson competed in every major rifle meet in the east during 1941.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	14	5	3	31	72	44
Toronto	15	7	1	31	71	45
New York	14	8	1	29	81	67
Chicago	9	9	3	21	54	58
Detroit	8	12	2	18	56	63
Brooklyn	7	17	1	15	63	88
Montreal	6	15	1	13	51	83

Games This Week
Tuesday: Detroit at New York; Chicago at Boston.
Thursday: Detroit at Brooklyn; Montreal at Chicago.
Saturday: Brooklyn at Montreal; Detroit at Toronto.
Sunday: Montreal at Brooklyn; Detroit at Chicago.

Professional Tennis Stars Here for Round-Robin Play

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Latest of the professional tennis tours visits the Boston Garden tonight with Frankie Kovacs due to play Don Budge in one singles match and Bobby Riggs, No. 1 in the national amateur rankings, scheduled to face Fred Perry, national professional champion, who has returned to action.

Under new management of Alexis Thompson, to spur the players on, they have been placed on a percentage basis of victories. According to Kovacs, who was here last Saturday for a luncheon given by the Garden, the incentive has the stars driving at top speed in every match.

Division of Spoils

Division of the spoils of a guaranteed $100,000, is based on a split of 36 per cent, 28 per cent, 21 per cent and 15, according to the way they stand at the completion of the round-robin series which will take them through 76 cities from coast to coast.

Perry and Budge, leading professional and former amateur champions, are slowly gaining their stride and each match becomes more interesting. The younger pros, Riggs and Kovacs, started the tour much faster and gained early victories over the veterans.

Start at 8:30 P. M.

Tonight's play starts at 8:30 p. m. with Riggs and Perry. Kovacs and Budge are due to go on about 9:30 and the doubles match with Kovacs and Riggs against Budge and Perry will follow the singles.

Amateur tennis seldom has what might be called an off season, what with the summer tournaments in the North, the winter competition in the South, the fall affairs in the Pacific Coast area, and the intervening periods in which rankings, suspensions and disputes between players and officials gain notice.

The latest and probably most bombastic public notice of amateur tennis came when Kovacs, advance agent for the tour attending the luncheon last Saturday here, said, among other things, that he had received $625 for one amateur tournament in the Pacific Southwest sector last year.

Lives Up to Part

With the tennis officials stubbornly guarding the amateur game with one hand and holding off the professionals with the other, the Kovacs statement is indeed, a bombshell and not favorable to the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Kovacs is dubbed the clown or "screwball" of tennis for professional publicity purpose and the young man lives up to the part to the advantage of the pro tour.

In reality he has sublime confidence in himself and assumes overconfidence to attract notice. He admits when an amateur the tennis officials were constantly after him to "keep his mouth shut" and the professional backers now warn him to "keep talking." He is gifted with a rare sense of humor and at the Boston luncheon he knew the writers expected statements and he gave them.

Nothing to Lose

There is no point in questioning his honesty regarding revelations about amateur tennis for he admits he now has "nothing to lose in talking. Bobby (Riggs) is not talking, but if he did, he really would have plenty to say." Kovacs has the personality as the front man for the tour and is being used as such.

When he queried the Boston writers as to what had become of the once famous Longwood Bowl he was told "you amateurs ruined that" (meaning their demands for expenses) and Kovacs replied "you wern't kidding either." Thereafter the only question he parried pertained to some defeat of his and his answer would be "whatever became of the Longwood Bowl."

It was his opinion that open tennis was imperative to the game, particularly with war conditions prevailing and that "amateur tennis is nothing now." Naturally he did rake the amateur game in such a manner as to disturb even impartial tennis writers, but with golf amateurs and pros thriving through consideration for each other, there must be a more satisfactory answer to tennis than has been given by the U. S. L. T. A. to date.

Three Touchdowns in Second Period Clinched Ball Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—In the name of sweet charity—and by way of proving that his Chicago Bears are just about the greatest gridiron collection ever turned loose to prowl—Jumping George Halas' bankroll showed a $6,000 hole today for two All-Star games.

George, mind you, had a lot of satisfaction from the way those apples of his eye knocked over the National pro-Football League All-Stars two years in a row, turning in a 35-24 decision yesterday in the Polo Grounds for the second one. But the red ink is getting to be quite an item.

Lost in California

A year ago, Halas took his big Bears out to sunny California and blew $3,800 of his own while turning in a 28-14 win over the All-Stars. Yesterday George brought the thundering herd into the local National League ballyard because of the war, and in the process of becoming a set of mud-covered snowmen the pro league champs rolled up the biggest score ever marked up in this four-year series.

The choice of cold weather or staying home by the fireside resulted in a cozy gathering of only 17,725 fans. This produced a net gate of $51,059.67, of which the Navy Relief Fund got $25,529.84.

Paid For It

Out of the balance came some $3,800 rental for the park and $8,200 for the 28 All Stars—each of whom collected $150 and expenses.

What was left, after George paid his men and a few incidentals represented an estimated loss of a couple of thousand dollars. So, George won the ball game and proved his point about his goliaths, but he paid for it.

Sammy Baugh spear-headed the All-Star attack, pitching for all three of the All-Star touchdowns.

His job of elbowing brought the All-Stars back into the ball game for a bit in the second half, but never enabled them to draw even with the Bears, who bowled through for three touchdowns in the second quarter.

Stars Took Lead

The Stars had taken a 3-0 edge in the first period, after Ward Cuff cashed in on an intercepted pass with a 19-yard field goal. Then the Bears rolled.

Most spectacular of their scores was a 68-yard punt return by George McAfee, ex-Duke, on a run during which he spun and slipped away from five straight tacklers like a piece of soap on the bathroom floor. George scored twice in the few minutes he was in there. Bobby Swisher, Ray McLean and Ken Kavanaugh, neither of whom started the game, produced the other three tallies.

In fact, the way Halas' reserve ball carriers were operating, you couldn't tell who were the All-Stars.

Riggs Beats Kovacs

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—Bobby Riggs defeated Frank Kovacs, 6—4, 6—4, and Don Budge eked out a 10—8, 6—3 victory over Fred Perry before 500 pro tennis fans last night.

Budge and Perry then teamed to down Kovacs and Riggs at doubles, 6—3, 6—4.

Veterans Budge and Perry and youngsters Riggs and Kovacs continue their tour tonight at Boston.

Defense Bonds

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Net receipts of the American Hockey Association's annual All-Star game will be used this year to purchase defense bonds, President George Higgins of Minneapolis has reported.

Tobin to Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — John Tobin, 20-year-old brother of Boston Braves pitcher Jim Tobin, has been signed by the Louisville Colonels of the American Association.

American Hockey League
Eastern Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Springfield	14	9	4	32	87	68
New Haven	12	13	1	25	77	85
Providence	10	13	4	24	104	98
Washington	9	16	2	21	72	91
Philadelphia	8	16	2	18	76	108

Western Division

Hershey	19	6	4	42	113	71
Cleveland	17	7	2	36	84	67
Indianapolis	16	11	3	35	92	70
Buffalo	11	12	2	24	64	61
Pittsburgh	7	20	3	17	70	120

Soccer Football
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 3

At Philadelphia: Fairhill Club 5, H. M. S. Furious 3.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 3

Dartmouth 5, Minnesota 3.

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Alma's Tea Room
Proprietor—Alma M. Truesdale
Real Home Cooked Food
Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
Intersection Route 3 and Route 28 North of Manchester, N. H.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl.
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer Street Telephone Manning 4295
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays
PEQUOT
Dining Room
• LUNCHEON • TEA
• DINNER
• Closed Sundays
424 LLOYD AVENUE

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 516,840
1942 volume to date 1,696,860
1941 volumeto date 1,033,570

Stocks Fail To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Motors, a few rails and specialties attracted modest bidding in today's stock market but many leaders lost their recovery steam of the previous week.

The list shifted over an irregular course at the start with steels in arrears. Trends still were uneven near the final hour. The proceedings were lively at intervals, with slowdowns frequent. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Cheering bulletins from Russian and African battle fronts were offset as market factors by Far Eastern developments, brokers said. Reinvestment demand was evident in some quarters although this was notably under the heavy pre-holiday volume of tax selling.

Stocks fractionally to a point higher at one time or another included Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, and United Aircraft.

Lacking much support were U. S. Steel, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Can, Santa Fe, Anaconda, and Johns-Manville.

In a spotty curb, resistance was registered by Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore, Humble Oil, and Bell Aircraft. Easier were Aluminum of America and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Market Steady

Demand for selected issues of investment caliber stabilized the bond market today after early irregularity.

Gains ranged to more than 2 points by the start of the last hour. Many recently supported rails, however, which enjoyed a lively rally last week, lagged fractionally.

Inquiry for higher priced issues, dealers said, indicated that institutional buyers might be back in the market after the year-end lull.

Trade was lackadaisical as the market waited for more definite news from Washington and the Far East.

U. S. Governments advanced 1-32 to 4-32 of a point.

Foreign loans were almost uniformly higher, notably Latin-American issues. Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 rose nearly two points and Cuban, Chilean and Australian issues smaller amounts.

Corporates ahead included Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 4s, Northern Pacific 4½s, Western Maryland 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electrics 6s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, and International Telephone 5s.

Under mild pressure were Nickel Plate 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Erie 4½s of 2015, and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

November Sales Of Defense Bonds Total $528,599,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury receipts from the sale of defense bonds in December totaled $528,599,000, Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced, compared with $233,487,000 in November.

But the war effort in December cost about four times as much as the total receipts from defense bonds and in coming months the Government will spend "at a far greater and ever increasing rate," the Secretary said in an address over three radio networks.

"War is never cheap," Mr. Morgenthau continued, "but let me remind you that it's a million times cheaper to win than to lose. The French, the Czechs, the people of a dozen conquered and ravaged countries can tell us what it costs to lose. We have made up our minds to win."

Mr. Morgenthau urged that every wage-earner set aside part of every pay check for defense stamps and bonds—and "I do not mean a mere token contribution of a few nickels every week, or the mere contribution of 1 per cent or 2 per cent of the weekly pay check. This is not a token war." He suggested 5, 10 or 15 per cent.

"Millions more must take part in these pay-roll savings plans," he said, "and must invest hundreds of millions of dollars more, if we are to do our job."

Pennsylvania Road To Buy Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Pennsylvania Railroad to issue and sell $18,465,000 of equipment trust certificates, Series M.

Proceeds of the issue will be used in connection with the procurement of equipment costing approximately $23,000,000 and including 6,020 freight cars, 50 cabin cars, 12 steam locomotive tenders and 15 electric passenger locomotives.

The equipment will be built in the company's shops.

Bendix Aviation Plans Expansion

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation officials announced plans for a $1,000,000 expansion of defense production facilities at the Bendix products division here.

Plans call for a new building of 100,000 square feet floor space to cost $300,000 and installation of $700,00 in equipment.

The new facilities are to be financed by the Defense Plant Corporation and leased to the Bendix Corporation.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	49	48¾	49	+1
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	2	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	Jan 2
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	23	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	18	2⅛	2	2	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5	5	5	
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	10	53⅛	51¼	53⅛	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	15	15	15	15	
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	8	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	4	148	147	147	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Dec31
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	7	14	13⅝	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	4	5¾	5⅝	5¾	− ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	19	30⅛	29½	29¾	− ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2)	1	18	18	18	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	54	53	53	
227⅛	143⅝	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21½	20½	20½	Dec31
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	47	47	47	− ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	12	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ¾
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 3
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	1	31	30½	31	+2
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1½	1½	− ¼
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	2	62	61	61½	−1½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Dec31
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	32⅞	32¼	32¼	− ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	70½	69½	70½	+1½
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	6	20½	20½	20½	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jan 2
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	8⅛	8	8	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec31
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	− ⅛
249⅛	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	181½	181½	181½	+1
283½	143¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	1	203¾	201½	203¾	+1¼
37⅜	11⅜	Am & E P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 2
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	15	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ¾
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	46	46	46	− ⅛
2⅛	1	Am Ice	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	25	25	25	Dec31
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	56	10⅝	9⅜	10⅛	+ ⅜
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	86⅛	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	8	10¼	10	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	8	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 3
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	27	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	7	25	24½	25	− ⅝
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	6	21⅜	20⅞	21½	+ ¾
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	81	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	32	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5	5	5	Jan 2
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	12	42¼	41⅜	41¾	− ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145	143½	145	Dec30
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (3¼g)	3	33¼	32⅝	33¼	Dec24
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	27	20⅜	20	20¼	
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	5	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ¾
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.50)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	7	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+1⅞
195⅝	113¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	181½	181½	181½	+ ¼
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	133¼	132	133¼	+1
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	10	48	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	18	48¾	48⅛	48½	+ ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	Jan 2
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	9	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	− ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116½	116½	116½	
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	41	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	1	74	74	74	− ½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	45	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	− ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	17	17	17	Jan 3
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 3
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	7	1	¾	1	Dec31
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	33½	33½	33½	− ½
112¼	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ipr pf 1½k	5	64½	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	6	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	2	7	7	7	Jan 3
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
35⅛	20	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
31⅝	18	Associates (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec31
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&SF (2g)	32	30⅛	29	29⅜	− ⅝
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S Fpf (5	6	63	62	63	+2½
45½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	14	24	23¼	23½	− ⅜
11¼	4⅜	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	34	34	34	+3⅛
28¼	19½	Atl G & W pf 5g	3	45½	43	45½	Jan 3
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Dec30
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
51⅞	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Dec31
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	+1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8½	8½	8½	Dec30
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	21½	21½	21½	
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	11	14¾	14½	14⅜	
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
87⅜	33¼	Balt & Ohio pf	20	6⅜	6	6⅛	− ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	3	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As 1½e)	3	9½	9	9	− ¼
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 3
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	20	9½	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	4	18	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅞
27⅜	18	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+1
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Dec30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	10	39½	39¼	39⅜	− ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	3	12	12¾	13	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
89½	51¼	Beth Steel (6g)	16	66	65¼	66	+ ¼
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	Jan 3
31⅝	21	Bigelow S (4)	3	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	4	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1⅛
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	13	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	24	20½	20	20	− ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	10	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¾
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅝
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	Dec30
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	16	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	+1½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	43	43	43	Jan 3
2⅜	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	10	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	29	3⅞	3	3⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	8	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24¼	24	24¼	Dec31
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	2	19	19	19	− ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	Jan 3
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	16	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 3
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec31
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
113¼	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	11	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅝
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅞
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	4	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	13	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	9	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¾
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	30	4⅛	4	4	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
33⅜	13⅜	Capital Ad A	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	Dec31
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	2	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1¾
31½	21¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	25⅜	23⅜	25⅜	Dec31
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	68	68	68	Jan 3
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	42	41½	41½	− ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	9	21	20⅜	20⅝	− ⅜
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ½
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	27	29½	28⅝	29½	+1
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 2
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	4	16	16	16	+ ⅞
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¾
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	27	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅝
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	12	3½	3½	3½	
3¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 3
6⅛	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	9	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Dec31
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Dec31
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38¾	38	38	Dec31
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jan 3
9¾	8⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs	1	12	12	12	Jan 2
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	93	49½	46¾	48⅞	+ 2⅜
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9	9	9	Jan 3
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	33	33	33	Dec31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	29	29	29	+ ⅛
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	7	44	43¾	43⅞	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	36¼	36	36¼	− ¼
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	+ ⅜
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	63	63	63	Dec30
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	3	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	2	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17	17	17	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 3
47⅛	1	Col G&E (.10g)	65	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
82⅞	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	51¾	50⅞	51¾	+2
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 3
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	24	24	24	Dec31
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	64¾	64¾	64¾	Dec31
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	17	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	97	97	97	+1
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	20	20⅞	20½	20¾	
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	13	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	124	⅞	⅞	⅞	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	44	43	44	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	21	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 3
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jan 2
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aircr (.4g)	43	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	− ¾
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	3	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	Jan 2
8⅜	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	− ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	121	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	89½	89	89½	+ ½
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec31
11	7	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	21	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	7	7¼	6½	7	− ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	4½	4½	4½	Jan 3
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec30
16½	11	Container (1½g)	4	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	100	100	100	+2
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	19	24½	24	24½	− ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
41⅜	23⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	21	35⅜	31½	35⅛	
27⅛	17⅞	Cont Oil Del (1)	26	21¾	21	21¾	
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	3	19⅞	19	19⅞	Jan 3
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	8	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Dec24
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	55½	54¾	55	− ¼
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
7⅜	⅝	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec31
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	1	13¾	13½	13¾	− ⅛
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	6	14	13	13⅝	+1
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	Dec31
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	6	18	17	18	+1
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	42¾	42⅝	42¾	Dec29
15⅜	10	Crown Zel (1g)	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	8	35⅜	35	35⅜	− ⅛
98½	73¾	Crucible pf (5)	2	79¼	78½	79¼	Jan 2
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	15	8

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Rebound to Point Near Practical Capacity

Business and Industry

Investment Policy for '42 Accents Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Six basic factors and five investment precepts to assist the investor "in the development of an investment policy adjusted to a realistic appraisal of conditions as they now exist and as they are likely to continue" are presented in the annual Year-End Bond Review of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

Citing the fact that the present generation investor was reared in a tradition of self-reliance, free enterprise, low-cost government and moderate military outlays, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., states that the slowness of the investor to adjust himself to present investment conditions, seemingly reflected his hope or belief that the trend away from previously accepted fixed principles might be only temporary. This led him either to inaction or pursuit of investment practice with which he was familiar, and "neither brought the rewards nor the peace of mind he hoped for."

The six basic factors considered pertinent to an investment policy adjusted to present realities are summarized as follows

1. Government will be both powerful and costly. 2. Future national growth is going to be slower. 3. Risk-taking will give way to the quest for security. 4 Opportunities for private investment will be fewer. 5. Interest rates will remain low. 6. Further inflation is reasonably certain; ultimate deflation probable.

The five investment precepts presented are: A. A conservative course is more than ever desirable. B. Reconcile yourself to low interest returns. C. Some shift from private to public securities will be necessary and advisable. D. A relatively liquid position should be maintained. E. Diversify and review holdings periodically.

Centralization

Reviewing the trend toward increased cost of and centralization in government the Year-end Bond Review states: "On top of the now necessary unprecedented military expenditures, the fulfillment of the newly established social and control theories involving transfer of responsibility and authority from the individual to the government will involve outlays of huge sums."

Forecasting a slower rate of national growth, the Year-End Bond Review points out that "the favorable conditions of our past unprecedented growth would not in themselves have produced that growth had not capital been available or financing and expansion." "Had there been no profits," the Review emphasizes, "or had the profits been unproductively employed, obviously there could not have been any substantial progress."

Restriction of future profits might not be so serious, in the opinion of the authors of the Review, if the existing capital reserve of the country could be maintained, but warning is given that the nation's pool of capital may be depleted by the costs of war and the extension of special grants to segments of the population.

That the traditional American habit of risk-taking in anticipation of growth and profits will give way to a quest for security, is a conclusion stated as drawn from observable data. Incentives for risk-taking are stated as lacking, and as likely to be lacking for a considerable period, and without incentives both capital and individual enterprise, it is pointed out, cease to function dynamically.

Free Economy Vanishing

"We are already realizing," the Year-End Bond Review states in discussing the conclusion that opportunities for private investment will be fewer, "the fact that the dynamic, expansive elements of a free economy must be greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated, under the rigid controls to which the productive facilities of the nation will be subjected in providing the necessary materials for the implements of war."

That interest rates will remain low is the opinion of the Year-End Bond Review. Factors that will keep interest rates low are cited as increased governmental controls of the credit mechanism and the money markets; the lack of opportunity for the profitable employment of idle capital funds under conditions of political and economic uncertainty; and the existence of large excess bank reserves created by the absorption of extraordinary amounts of gold into the banking structure.

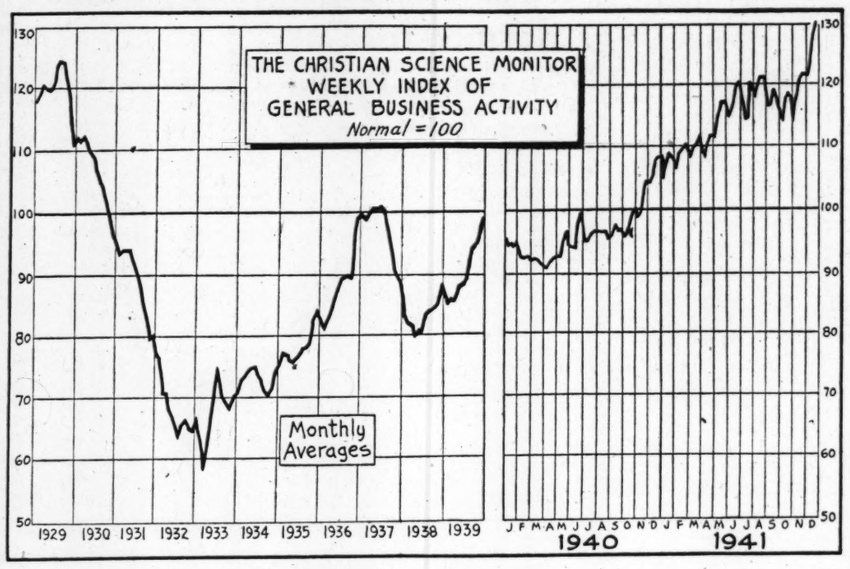
The government's interest, it is stated, is to keep interest rates low, one reason being that the "government debt is now largely held by banks and insurance companies, and any material advance in the interest rate of new government issues would have the effect of corresponding reduction in the market values of those previously distributed."

Thus, with the government the major borrower, the Review says, and with the necessary control at its disposal, there seems to be little prospect of any substantial increase in interest rates, during the near team at least.

Black & Decker Mfg.

NEW YORK (AP)—Black & Decker Mfg. Co., makers of portable electric tools, and subsidiaries earned net profit in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $1,471,841 after provision of $1,151,265 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $3.78 a share. This compared with $1,065,095, or $2.82 a share, in the preceding year. Main plant is at Towson, Md.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Ends 1941 at All-Time High



The sharp advance in business activity which began early in November, 1941 continued through December boosting The Christian Science Monitor weekly index to the highest level on record. In the last week of 1941 the index rose to 130.2 (prel.) compared with 128.5 in the preceding week and 108.6 in the week ended Dec. 28, 1940.

With the war effort stepping up activity on all sides, the three components of the index registered substantial gains for the year. The sharpest increase was shown in bank debits outside New York City. Since these are reported in terms of dollar volume the increase reflects in part the advance in prices over the period.

The increased demand for both defense and consumer goods swelled the volume shipments of miscellaneous freight to levels close to the highs recorded in 1929. Production of electricity likewise reflected the record demands for industrial power.

As noted on the financial page Saturday, the index has been revised to reflect changes in the seasonal adjustment for miscellaneous freight carloadings. Revised figures for the index will be available on request.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Dec. 27 '41	Dec. 20 '41	Dec. 28 '40
Combined index	130.2	128.5	108.6
Bk debits outside NYC	146.2	141.2	112.8
Elec power production	114.0	113.7	104.4
Misc carloadings	130.2	130.5	108.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market recovered sharply last week, the rise continuing after New Year's Day. The rise was about twice as rapid as the decline of the previous fortnight and recovered a fortnight's losses. Particularly favorable was the fact that hour-to-hour trading volume definitely tended to increase with rising prices and to shrink when prices fell back. Also, December volume was not only the heaviest for any month in 1941 but for any month since the break of May, 1940, and nearly as heavy as on the rise of September, 1939, when the war broke out.

Added together, these items might mean that the market had reached its lows for some months at least, or even might have ended the bear market of the last two years. If so, it would have done approximately what some chartreaders anticipated—made a bottom around the 115 level on the Dow-Jones' industrial averages.

Budget Message Awaited

This conjecture might be supported in the news, on the assumptions outlined in recent weeks on this page—namely that the stock market habitually goes down during uncertainty, while some major question-mark is hanging over the entire national economy, and correspondingly rises when that question-mark is answered. A major question—"Will we enter the war?" was answered in December, and this question was perhaps even more important than the question of what kind of an economy the United States will now enter.

Key to that economy may be shown when the President presents his annual budget message to Congress this week, including the 50-50 ratio of arms and civilian production. It is not certain whether that will mean a budget of $50,000,000,000 for arms for the 1942-1943 fiscal year. But as the national economy becomes more and more an "engineering" rather than a "fiscal" economy, the budget itself will come to have less and less meaning, while the direct economic meanings of such a program will become more and more clear-cut. It means, obviously, widespread conversion of industry from civilian to arms output, with frequent concentration of the restricted civilian output in individual factories regardless of ownership, trade-marks, etc.; and more and more drastic requisitioning of materials and machinery from civilian plants for the arms program.

Whatever the budget figures are—and they may in fact call for a 1942-1943 arms outlay of $50,000,000,000—it is not likely that the Treasury will continue to insist on its two-thirds ration of tax revenues to outlays.

Such a ratio, for instance, on a $50,000,000,000 arms program in a single year, would mean at least a doubling of present tax revenues, which on present schedules will probably bring in only between $15,000,000,000 and $20,000,000,000 in 1942-1943.

Tax Burden to Grow

This would mean considerably more than a doubling of many of the schedules, since some of them, like the taxes on the higher income brackets, already are over 50 per cent. Taxes on corporate net incomes could not be doubled without taking nearly every dollar of corporate net. Hence taxes on the middle personal income brackets, and excise and manufacturers' sales taxes, would have to be considerably more than doubled.

Nor are the other warring countries, though devoting 50 per cent or more of their industrial capacity to war, raising anything like two thirds of their budgets out of taxes. Britain, for instance, is raising only about four ninths of her budget from taxes, the rest coming from bank, institutional, and private purchases of government securities. Whereas a month ago the talk was that the Treasury might ask for a revenue bill in January to raise another $5 billion, it would have to ask—if it were to cover two thirds of the outlay on a $50 billion defense program—for about four times that much.

Over-all business activity continued at about the same level—and this is an excellent showing and a harbinger of what the war economy can produce, for the indices include the automobile industry, which is already down the hill far toward no output at all; the steel industry, which is beginning to be cramped by the shortage of steel scrap, and the textile industry, which has been at capacity for a long time and can contribute virtually nothing to the increase in employment or activity.

Rationing vs. Inflation

There was something of an upturn in commodities as a result of the rise in the ceiling on fats and oils (to allow for the loss of Far Eastern sources) and of the farm bloc triumph in keeping the 110 per cent of parity minimum in the price control bill.

But the commodity rise was not enough to cancel the probability that inflation is no longer a problem. Almost obviously, as a problem for the consumer, it is to be replaced with rationing, and as a problem for the economist it is to be replaced with a rapid stiffening in the powers of the Washington authorities over every nook and cranny of American economic life.

"Money in circulation" again moved unseasonally higher—i. e. it failed to make the usual seasonal decline and is now nearly $2,500,000,000 above this date last year. The market for Treasury bonds is quiet, awaiting the January refunding, with the Treasury probably able to go into February without raising new money. Heavy sales of defense bonds are expected to take the pressure off the money market.

Stock brokers had a real Christmas, for December trading volume was the largest in 18 months or more, though for the full year it was the lowest since 1918. Commodity brokers are nearly out of business, along with the sellers of automobiles and rubber tires. Dillon, Read & Company is now the fourth good-sized Wall Street house to change from the corporate form to a partnership, the others being Morgan Stanley & Company, Bonbright, and Eberstadt.

Wall Street faces a new year with prospects for very slim pickings in the financial field, though stock brokers are considerably cheered by the prospect that perhaps at least their customers will have a better time of it.

N. Y. Defense Bond Sales Up Fivefold Since Dec. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of defense bonds and stamps in post offices in Manhattan and the Bronx are running at a pace five times faster than before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, New York City Postmaster Albert Goldman announced.

Sales of defense bonds for the period of Dec. 1 through 27 at Manhattan and Bronx post offices totaled $7,798,755, an increase of 500 per cent over the like period of the preceding month. Sales of defense stamps at $1,930,000 in the post offices for the period were also around five times greater than in the like November period.

Clothing Men to Meet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has asked representatives of the men's and boys' clothing industry to assemble in Washington next Thursday to discuss problems of the industry arising from a reduced supply of new wool available for civilian purposes.

OPM Orders Cut In Civilian Use Of New Wool to 40 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reduction of civilian use of new wool during the first quarter of 1942 to only 40 per cent of the amount used during a like period last year has been ordered by the Office of Production Management.

A limit of 80 per cent of the total used in the 1941 quarter was ordered for the industry as a whole for the 1942 quarter. The orders became effective immediately.

Civilian use of new wool includes clothes, rugs and other items.

OPM officials said no shortage in wool clothes would necessarily result from the curtailment, since thousands of men who formerly wore civilian clothes are now or will be wearing uniforms.

The reductions, they said, however, probably would force about 38,000 workers out of jobs. The industry now employs about 190,000.

NEW YORK—Men's clothing manufacturers have completely suspended all plans for Fall operations as a result of the OPM order curtailing the use of wool for civilian purposes, it was reported here. Cloth mills are refusing to quote on Fall fabrics which, while not officially open, have been available for large contracts.

Your Federal Income Tax

The financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor will carry a series of articles containing information of interest to persons required to pay Federal income taxes. Returns for the calendar year 1941 are required to be filed not later than March 16, 1942. There are 49 articles. The first appears below.

No. 1

Facts in a Nutshell

WHO MUST FILE A RETURN? Every single person having a gross income of $750 or more: every married person, not living with husband or wife, and having a gross income of $750 or more; and married persons living with husband or wife, who have an aggregate gross income of $1,500 or more.

WHEN MUST RETURNS BE FILED? For the calendar year 1941, on or before March 16, 1942. For the fiscal year, on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year.

WHERE AND WITH WHOM MUST INCOME TAX RETURNS BE FILED? In the internal-revenue district in which the person lives or has his chief place of business, and with the collector of internal revenue.

HOW DOES ONE MAKE OUT HIS INCOME TAX RETURN? By following the detailed instructions given on the income tax blanks, Form 1040 and Form 1040A (optional simplified form).

WHAT IS THE TAX RATE? A normal tax of 4 per cent on the amount of the net income in excess of the allowable credits against net income (personal exemption, credits for dependents, interest on obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, and earned income credit) in the computation of the normal tax net income; and a graduated surtax on the amount of net income in excess of the allowable credits (personal exemption and credits for dependents) against net income in the computation of the surtax net income.

Eastern Gas Dissolves 3 Units; Sets Up Divisions

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Boston, has dissolved three subsidiary companies and made them operating divisions to simplify its corporate structure, Board Chairman J. T. Tierney announced.

The Koppers Coal Company became the Koppers Division, Koppers Connecticut Coke became the Koppers Connecticut Coke Division, and Mystic Steamship Company became the Mystic Steamship Division. Operations and personnel were unchanged.

Koppers Coal claims to be the largest independent coal mining organization in the nation, with 26 mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky producing 13,000,000 tons annually. Mystic operates one of the largest fleets of colliers along the Atlantic seaboard, and Koppers Connecticut is a sales organization handling Koppers coke in the State of Connecticut.

Steel Output Up 4 Points To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States rose 4 points, in the usual rebound from Christmas week to 97½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Entering the new year the steel industry is prepared to bear its share, a heavy one, in providing the nation with sufficient material to meet the challenge of war," continues the report. "Steel is the basis of warfare and leaders of the industry insist demands will be met.

"Above all the spirit of the industry is all that can be desired, from management to labor, and nothing will be allowed to interfere with production of the maximum tonnage other factor will allow. Manufacturers of civilian goods are taking their share of the burden by accepting reductions in output to the end that needed war supplies may be increased.

"Widening application of allocations in the steel market tends to a more orderly distribution and the industry definitely will be able to produce a vastly greater quantity of steel in 1942 than can be fabricated and otherwise consumed for war purposes. In addition, enough steel will be available for other essential uses, such as freight car building, as well as tonnage for export to countries dependent on the United States for their main supply. As a result of the supreme effort of 1941 much demand already met will not recur, such as for munitions plants.

"Forecasts as to the probable supply of steelmaking raw materials for 1942 indicate there will not be enough to keep all steelmaking facilities fully engaged, at least during the early months, until additional blast furnace capacity provides pig iron to fill the gap."

1941 Auto Output In U. S., Canada 5,081,967 Units

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication automotive News in its year-end survey of the motorcar industry said that "despite the numerous adverse happenings that beset the automotive industry during the past year, total production of new cars and trucks in the United States and Canada reached 5,081,967 units."

This was the highest output since the banner year of 1929, when 5,621,715 units were assembled. In 1937 the industry assembled 5,015,974 vehicles.

Although many observers have estimated that the market for 1941 model cars had been over-sold by about 30 per cent," the trade publication said, "it is more than probable that production would have easily surpassed the 1929 figure in the 1941 calendar year, if the automotive industry had been free of any restrictions."

Automotive news estimated production for the past week at 17,203 units compared with 23,131 the previous week and 79,643 in the comparable week a year ago.

Silk Stockings Absent At Spring Hosiery Show

NEW YORK (AP)—Manufacturers of women's hosiery have started to introduce spring lines, notable for the virtual absence of all-silk stockings, trade quarters said today.

New types of rayons, using finer threads and knitting up into unusually sheer hosiery, were included at prices to fit into the old retail silk-hosiery brackets of $1 and $1.15 a pair. Only a few lines included silk in combination with other fibers.

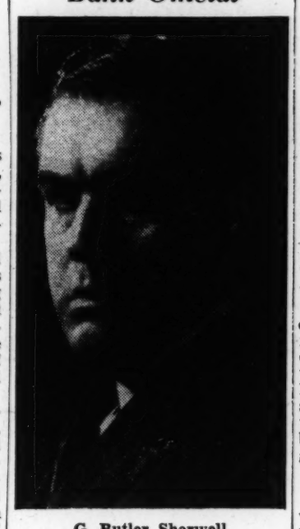
Nylons were generally unchanged from fall prices but more were offered. While all-nylon constructions were available, it was believed in the trade that later there would be a switch to nylons with rayon or cotton tops to conserve the limited supply of nylon yarn.

Lisle stockings also appeared, one type woven from English-spun Egyptian cotton.

Hosiery Shipments Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Hosiery shipments in November totaled 12,576,116 dozen pairs, compared with 12,975,262 dozen pairs in the 1940 month, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported.

Bank Official



G. Butler Sherwell

Formerly Assistant Vice-President in the Foreign Department of the Manufacturers Trust Company, elected a Vice-President of the bank. For the past nine years Mr. Sherwell has supervised the bank's business with Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. He is the author of a book entitled "Mexico's Capacity to Pay" and various articles on Latin-American economic subjects.

Goods Ready For Foreign Export Seized

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury had turned over to Vice-President Henry Wallace an inventory of $200,000,000 worth of materials useful in wartime which are held in storage places in this country for foreign owners.

Mr. Wallace received the inventory as chairman of the Supply, Priorities and Allocation Board. The items were located through a still incomplete inventory of foreign property.

Material "Lost"

Mr. Morgenthau said much of the material uncovered had been "lost" either through accident or design. The Treasury chief explained that in many cases the foreign owner either could not communicate with this country or had fallen victim to Axis invasion.

"In still other instances," he added, "the Axis powers through 'dummies' actually had bought up the stocks for their own use before the war or had acquired them later for the express purpose of preventing their use in the Allied war machine."

He said that the material was stored under 10,000 names and that 500,000 inventory reports were being studied.

Unknown Owners

As an example of how equipment was held, he reported this material was in a New York warehouse for a single "unknown" owner: Eighty-nine boxes of aluminum, 3,092 pieces of aluminum, 396 crates of brass, 3 pieces of forgings, 117 tons of rough forgings, 49 crates of auto parts, 25 boxes of auto parts, 2 crates of tractor implements, 3 crates of pneumatic tools, a box of link belting, 14 packages of diesel equipment and 138 crates of machinery.

Among tne other materials ferreted out were these: $1,395,321 worth of tractors, tires, motor accessories and barley held for Greek accounts; $268,000 of machines, aluminum and molybdenite for Fiat, the Italian motor car company; $157,775 of automobile equipment intended for use in Greece; $67,213 of tire fabric; $475,984 of materials intended for a French engine manufacturer; $35,114 of automobiles for a Finnish account, and $92,000 of steel and $88,063 of leather for French accounts.

Livestock Values Increase 28½ P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—New American wealth in the form of meat animals flowing through the Union Stock Yards here hit a new peak since 1930 during the past year, figures disclosed.

Valuation of livestock handled was set at about $347,000,000, up 28½ per cent over last year. Of this amount, $210,300,000 was in cattle, $110,000,000 in hogs, $21,800,000 in sheep, and $4,600,000 in calves—all meat producing animals. The remainder was in horses.

The value of hogs showed the best gain over 1940, amounting to about 46 per cent. Cattle gained 23 per cent, sheep 22 per cent and calves lost 3 per cent.

While the value of animals sent here was higher, the number of head was slightly under last year. Total head shipped was 9,052,000 against 9,692,908 in 1940. Hogs shipped amounted to 4,603,000, cattle 2,037,000, sheep 2,165,000 and calves 243,000. Horses constituted the remainder.

Hogs showed th elargest drop at 14 per cent under 1940. Calves were down 10 per cent while sheep gained 3 per cent and cattle 6 per cent.

Department Store Sales Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated today that the final rush of Christmas shopping boosted department store sales in the week ended Dec. 27 to a volume 39 per cent greater than in the corresponding week in 1940.

U. S. Highways Seen Well Adapted to Strategic Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The careful planning of federal and state agencies has by no means neglected defense considerations, although the nation's highway system was not designed primarily to meet strategic needs, according to The Index, quarterly publication of the New York Trust Co., in a study of "Highways in America."

"The general north-south and east-west directions of the principal inter-regional roads," the study concludes, "are admirably adapted to a strategic use. On both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the north-south routes are three-deep, while the east-west routes along the land borders are doubled throughout the greater part of their course.

Interior Criss-Crossed

"The interior is criss-crossed with a magnificent network of arterial highways. The modern practice of by-passing settled districts has already been found beneficial in army maneuvers.

"Aside from the major highways, certain 'access' roads are important features of the strategic systems. These lead to military bases, training camps and the like. A highway bill recently passed by Congress provides $150,000,000 for 'access' roads, $10,000,000 for surveys and a like amount for experiments to be made with 'flight strips,' that is, short sections of wide, paved highway for take-off and landing of heavy, long-range bombers.

"If these tests are successful, one of the more difficult problems encountered in basing a greatly expanded air force will have been solved. Also pending are appropriations of $50,000,000 for strategic network roads, one-half to be apportioned under the Federal-aid formula, and one-half to be allocated."

While inclusive figures for the entire road system of the country are not available, various estimates show a total mileage of above 3,000,000 in recent years, The Index states.

The total investment in highways amounts, roughly, to about $30,000,000,000 as compared with approximately $25,600,000,000 invested in 1938 in the nation's railroads. The mileage of paved roads totaled about 191,000 in 1940 and other types of surfaced mileages about 1,137,000.

About one-half of the use of the highway system is normally for business and industrial purposes, the other half representing personal and recreational travel. In time of need, curtailment of non-essential traffic would have the effect of providing greatly enlarged facilities for industrial and military use.

Roads Widened

"In recent years," The Index shows, "there has been rapid progress in widening main roads, improving bridges and culverts, eliminating grade crossings, toward better highway marking, lighting and traffic control, installation of cloverleaf intersections, by-passes, divided and speed-laned thoroughfares, landscaping and the like.

"One of the advantages of road building as a public work has been the facility with which projects may be held in preparation and launched at a time when the employment and business stimulus which they provide may act to relieve depressed conditions.

"In the coming period of transition from war to peace, it is not unlikely that the careful study of highway needs and planning of future improvements, continually carried on in the Public Roads Administration and the state highway systems, will serve a doubly useful purpose."

N. Y. Curb Exchange Trading Past Year Smallest Since 1922

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in the New York Curb Exchange was the smallest in 19 years in 1941, but the market maintained comparative stability in the face of the series of disturbing crises culminating in the American involvement in war.

Price trends followed closely those in the New York Stock Exchange, declining intermittently during the early months of the year, but turning upward in June, and experiencing the best rise of the year in July, as it appeared the Nazi war machine had met an amazingly formidable foe in Russia.

This rise, bringing prices back to around the January levels, was short-lived, however, as the Nazi legions soon seemed to be overcoming Russian resistance, and war clouds loomed darker in the Far East. Prices slipped fairly steadily through the autumn, and went into a pronounced slump with the outbreak of war in the Pacific in December.

There was an absence of panicky liquidation, however, and no special measures to control trading were required. The slump in prices, on the whole, brought them to but a little under the lows of the summer of 1940, when the fall of France brought sharp realization of the full might of the Nazi war machine.

The curb suffered with securities markets generally in volume of business, as mounting taxes and war costs chilled both speculative and investment impulses. Volume was about 34,000,000 shares, lowest since 1922, and a big drop from the 43,000,000 shares traded in 1940.

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THE UNITED STATES TURNS TO BOLIVIAN TIN By C. BERNARD PETERSON
The music of the pick rings again as defense needs turn America's eyes to Bolivian mines, the only large source of tin in the Western Hemisphere.

THE FARMER GOES TO WAR By L. B. SKEFFINGTON
Appraisal of the American farmer's position in the all-out effort to win the war.

HANDLING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR By ROBERT K. SHELLABY
How the Civilian Public Service Camps are serving the religious objectors to military training in giving work of national importance in place of army service.

ALBERT KAHN: BUILDER FOR INDUSTRY By MARCY BABBITT
Profile of one of America's outstanding industrial architects who is adding war factories and naval bases to other surpassing achievements.

BEHIND THESE FORTS: DEMOCRACY ON GUARD By JOSEPH G. HARRISON
Development of the defense bases in the Caribbean has given the land, sea, and air power of the United States an armed strength that will be used only for the protection of the rights, well-being, and security of peacefully inclined nations.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Banks Report Condition As Of Year-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total deposits of the Guaranty Trust Company as shown in the bank's statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1941, amounted to $2,259,895,401, including checks outstanding, compared with $2,401,580,046 on Sept. 30. Total resources at the year-end were $2,558,587,698, compared with $2,699,925,836 at the end of the previous quarter.

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $883,795,875, against $909,006,759 at the end of September, and holdings of United States Government obligations amounted to $1,018,486,211, against $1,157,552,026. Loans and bills purchased were $550,865,729, compared with $520,529,279.

The bank's statement for Dec. 31 included the resources and liabilities of its English and French branches as of Dec. 26 and its Belgian branch as of Oct. 31.

Other banks reporting their status as of Dec. 31 include the following:

The Bankers Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $1,375,481,863 and total assets of $1,492,509,453, compared, respectively, with $1,321,474,582 and $1,439,449,389 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $454,167,611, against $421,227,307; holdings of United States Government securities to $585,614,943, against $576,166,049, and loans and bills discounted to $318,846,790, against $284,801,943.

Manufacturers Trust

The Manufacturers Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $984,004,718 and total assets of $1,080,505,866, compared respectively with $985,665,790 and $1,082,462,811 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $365,609,706, against $354,140,771; holdings of United States Government securities to $340,928,747, against $340,293,966, and loans, bills purchased and bankers' acceptances to $260,309,534, against $270,305,220.

The Irving Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $795,276,592 and total assets of $907,956,196, compared, respectively, with $785,323,114 and $896,997,993 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $357,696,816, against $334,779,498; holdings of United States Government securities to $289,808,033, against $292,326,623, and loans and discounts to $211,697,744, against $216,612,294.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $689,361,244 and total assets of $749,725,411, compared respectively with $722,385,613 and $777,171,834 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $251,630,571, against $245,095,257; holdings of United States Government securities to $356,023,513, against $380,409,936, and loans and bills purchased to $63,918,203, against $62,095,987.

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of $435,683,292 and total assets of $471,141,442, compared respectively with $404,639,542 and $439,927,786 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $176,276,690, against $160,432,112; holdings of United States Government securities to $188,807,522, against $170,738,912, and loans and discounts to $31,177,256, against $30,183,337.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pay. riod	able	Hldrs. of Record
Bankers Sec Corp pf	$1	Q	Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Extra				
Manhattan Bond Fund Inc	2c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Richmond Insur Co of N Y	15c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 12
Irregular				
Ca Celanese	$1		Mar. 17	Dec. 31
Cum Tr Shrs	1.31c		Jan. 15	.....
Shaler Co "B"	20c		Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Initial				
Abbott Lab—4 cum pf	39c		Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Bristol Silver M Co	1c		Feb. 10	Jan. 20
Federal Water pf	10c		Jan. 9	Jan. 15
Moline PressedStl A	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sedgley (RF)&Co	10c		Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Year-End				
Union St Railway Co	$1		Dec. 30	Dec. 24
Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Reduced				
Stony Brook RR Cp	$2.75	S	Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Resumed				
No West Eng Co	50c		Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Regular				
Capital Tr Corp, Ltd (Ottawa)	$1		Mar. 1	Dec. 31
Cent Hud Gas&El	17c		Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Bell Tel Pa	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Col Foods pf	43¾c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Diam State Tel	60c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Foundation Tr Shrs	10c		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Halle Brothers Co conv pf	$2.40	60c	Q	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Justrite Mfg Co	3c		Jan. 23	Jan. 10
Lorain Tel Co 6 pf	$1.05	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Man Bd Fd	11c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Mercantile Stores Co. Inc., 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 31
Narragansett Elec Co. 4½ pf	56¼c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Naumkeag St Cot	$2		Jan. 15	Jan. 8
New Bruns Tel	13c		Jan. 15	Dec. 30
No Am Tr Shrs (53)	6c		Dec. 31	.....
Do (55)	76c		Dec. 31	.....
Do (56)	76c		Dec. 31	.....
Do (58)	72c		Dec. 31	.....
No Pa Gas pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Paterson & Hudson River R R Co.	$1.75	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Penn Traffic Co	12½c	S	Jan. 24	Jan. 14
Penn Federal Corp. 4½ pf	$1.12½	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
P. C. C & St L	$2.50	S	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Rhode Island Public Service Co.	$2 pf	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do Class "A"	$1	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Rice Stix D G	50c		Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Richmond Insur Co of New York	15c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 12
Santa Cruz P Cen	25c		Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Stand Fire Ins Co (Hartford,Conn)	$7.50	A	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
Sup Corp Am C	1.96c		Dec. 31	.....
Do D	1.98c		Dec. 31	.....
Super Mold Corp of California	50c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 6
Un Oil (Calif.)	25c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 10
Warren Tool Corp. 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Wico Elec A	30c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Zeller's Ltd	20c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Do 6pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15

Cherry-Burrell Corp.

CHICAGO (AP) — Cherry-Burrell Corporation, manufacturer of dairy equipment, reported net income for the fiscal year ended October 31 of $779,024, equal to $1.60 a common share, compared with $604,963, or $1.21, the previous year. Net sales totaled $13,481,295 or 26 per cent more than the previous year and the largest in the company's history.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s 52-47	115.28	115.28	115.28
3 2½s 52-50	106.18	106.18	106.18
22 2½s 72-67	100.5	100.2	100.5

New York City Bonds

42 3s 80	103⅛	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3 AbitibiP&P 5s 53	55½	55½	55½
32 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	91	91	91
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75	75	75
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	61	61	61
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Am & For P5s 2030	62¾	62¾	62¾
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
35 Am T&T 3s 56	109¼	108¾	108¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	39	39	39
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65	64¼	65
25 AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
4 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
24 A C Line 5s 45	96¾	95¾	96¾
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	32⅜	32	32⅜
8 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	26	25½	25¾
15 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	63½	62½	62½
44 B&O 95 stA	35¾	35¼	35¼
5 B&O 95 st C	39	38⅝	39
49 B&O 1970 st D	35¼	34⅞	35
21 B&O 1970 st F	35¼	35	35
88 B&O cv 60 st	35¾	35⅛	35⅜
2 B&O 4s 48	60	59½	59¾
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51⅜	50¼	51⅜
10 B&O S W 50 st	43	42½	42½
5 B&O T C 4s 59	48½	48	48½
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	52	52	52
3 Bell TPa 5s 60C	129	129	129
31 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104½	104½	104½
100 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37½	36¾	37¼
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72½	72½
8 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	14	14	14
3 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	107	106	107
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 43	104½	104½	104½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	103½	102	103½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37½	37½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106	106	106
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Can Nat Rys 4½s 57	105½	105½	105½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10¾	10¾	10¾
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	52¼	51¾	51⅞
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	70	70
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	15½	15½	15½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	82	82	82
1 C&O 4½s 92	127	127	127
52 C&O 3½s 96 D	101½	101½	101½
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101½	101½	101½
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14	13¾	13¾
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78	77⅞	78
19 CB&Q 4½s 77	71	70	71
37 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79	78	79
2 CB&Q23½s Ill 49	85	85	85
9 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26	26	26
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	63	63	63
5 Chi I&L 6s 66	81¼	81¼	81¼
149 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9⅜	9	9
21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2¼
39 CM&StP 4½s 89	39	39	39
12 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	39	39	39
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	23	23	23
1 Chi & NW 4½s 87	22¾	22¾	22¾
17 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	15	14½	14½
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	14	14	14
11 Chi & NW 4s 87	22¾	22¾	22¾
22 CRI & P 5½s 52 A	11⅞	11	11⅜
10 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10 CRI & P 4s 88	19⅝	19½	19⅝
33 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	10¼	10	10¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
13 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94½	94½
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47¾	48
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	77	77	77
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	79	79	79
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67	67	67
1 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	61¾	61¾	61¾
4 Col F&I 5s 70	82½	82½	82½
17 Col&So 4½s 80	16½	16¼	16¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
8 ComlMack inc 69 ww	27	26⅞	27
4 Comwlth Edcv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
25 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
12 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	23⅞	23¾	23¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	25½	25½	25½
8 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	23½	23¼	23¼
3 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	23¼	23¼	23¼
49 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜
5 Del P & L 4¼s 69	105½	105½	105½
10 D & R G 4½s 36	11½	11¼	11¼
21 D & R G 4s 36	11½	11¼	11¼
5 D & R G West 5s 78	11½	11¼	11¼
3 Det2Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
10 Det Ed 3s 70	106½	106	106½
25Dow Chem 2¼ 50	103	102¾	102¾
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	103	103	103
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	58½	58½	58½
84 Erie 4½s 2015	51¼	50¾	50¾
19 Erie 4s, 95	87⅜	86½	86½
8 Firestone T&R 3s 61	92⅛	92	92½
10 Fla E Sst 5s 74	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
6 Francis Sug 6s 56	70½	70	70
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	94½	94¼	94½
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102½	102½	102½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
15 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76	76	76
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
12 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52	51	52
2 Joust'nOilTex 4¼s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	36½	36½	36½
20 HudMan rfg 5s 57	39¼	39	39
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9½	9½	9½
11 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52	38½	38½	38½
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	40¼	40¼	40¼
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41¼	40⅝	41
38 Ill Cen 4s 66	41	40½	41
15 Ill Cen 5s 55	49¾	48⅞	49½
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	56	56	56
100 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63a	42½	42	42½
37 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	39	38⅞	39
5 Interlake Ir cv 4s '47	100	100	100
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12	12	12
39 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
2 Int Paper 6s '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Int Paper 5s '47	104	104	104
1 Int Rys CA 6½s '47	90½	90½	90½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	89	89	89
83 Int T&T 4½s '52	40	39	40
62 Int T&T 5s '55	42⅞	41⅞	42
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	½	½	½
1 Jon&Laugh St 3¼s '61	95	95	95
6 KSPts&Men 4s '36	40⅝	40½	40½
5 KC South cv 5s 50	68	67¾	68
6 KC Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	78⅜	78½	78½
11 Lac Gas 5s '42	97	97	97
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	58	58	58
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	48⅝	49½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33½	33	33
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30½	29¾	30⅜
35 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¾	27½	27½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	52	51⅞	52
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4½ 49	94½	94½	94½
30 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94½	94⅜	94½
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
5 Lou & N 5s 5003 B	101	101	101
6 Louis&N 4s 60 B	104	104	104
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
4 Maine Cent 4½s 60	48	48	48
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	46½	46	46
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10	10	10
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Mo-Ill 5s 59	97½	97½	97½
39 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	27¼	26⅞	27
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	8⅞	8½	8½
19 M-K-T 4½s 78	22½	22¼	22½
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	33½	33½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	22	21¾	22
1 Mo Pac 1st 5s 65 A	1	¾	1
16 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22¾	22¾	22¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22⅞	22½	22⅞
26 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23	22¾	22¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	23⅛	23	23⅛
82 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¾	22½	22⅝
14 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	1⅞	2
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	45½	45½	45½
2 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	105	105	105
15 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	37¾	38
2 Nor & Essex 4½s	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
25 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	37¾	37¾
25 NashCha&StL4s 78	67¼	67	67¼
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	56	56	56
1 NEngT&T4½s61B	124¼	124¼	124¼
4 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 NO Texa&M 5½s 54	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	40½	40½	40½
9 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	109¾	109⅜	109¾
48 YNYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53½	53½
92 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅛	47¾	48⅛
5 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅞	53½	53⅞
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
7 NYC cv 3¼s 52	53½	53	53½
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	95	95	95
37 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	57	57	57
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53	53	53
29 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25⅞	25¾	25¾
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	41¼	41¼	41¼
65 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22¾	22½	22½
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	21¼	21	21
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 NYNH&H 3½s 47	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	20¼	20	20¼
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10	10	10
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110½	110½	110½
1 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
27 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103½	103½	103½
57 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63¼	63⅜
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047	53½	53⅜	53½
22 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49	49¼
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	73	73
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	68	68	68
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108	108	108
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	5½	5¼	5¼
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅞	108½	108½
2 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	107	107	107
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	111½	111½	111½
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	80½	80½	80½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	107	107	107
6 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111¾	111	111¾
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	85	85	85
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99½	99½
4 Pen Co 4s 63	103	103	103
7 Pen P&Ll 4½s 74	108½	108½	108½
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108	108	108
2 Pen RRgen 5s 68	108	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120	120	120
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102½	102¾
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92	92
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅝	99½	99½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
9 Pen RR 3¾s 70	99½	99½	92½
12 Pen RR 3¼s 52	85¼	85	85¼
1 Peoria&East 4s 60	40	40	40
10 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	61½	61½	61½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107½	107½	107½
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
55 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101¼	101	101⅛
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105	105	105
2 PCC & St L 5½s 77	100	100	100
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
5 PittcWVa 4½s 60C	60	60	60
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80½	80½	80½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Repub Steel 4½s '61	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	40½	40½	40½
15 RIArk&La 4½s '34	10¾	10¾	10¾
45 StLRM&Pac 5s '55st	12⅞	12¾	12¾
40 St LSF 4½s'78	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
38 StLSF 4½s'78ct st	12½	12⅜	12½
14 St LSF 4s '50 A	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
27 St L SW 1st 4s '89	80½	80	80½
5 St LSW 2nd 4s '89	57	57	57
10 SA&A Pass 4s '43	99½	99⅜	99½
13 Seab AL cn 6s '45	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
10 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Sea AL 4s '50 st	11½	11¼	11½
19 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5	5	5
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96½	96½
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
2 So Bell T&T 2s 79	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 Cuba 4½s 49	100⅛	100	100
1 Czecho 8s 51	15	15	15
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	73	73	73
3 Norway 6s 43	84¼	83⅞	84¼
2 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
3 Poland 8s 50	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9	9	9
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56	55½	56
2 Sao Paulo St 6s 60	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
12 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s 79	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Uruag 4½s 4½s 78	56¾	56¾	56¾

Total today, 4,636,000: Previous day, 5,444,800: week ago, 14,715,300: year ago, 5,181,300: two years ago, 5,614,775: Jan. 1 to date, 15,716,700: year ago, 25,940,250; two years ago, 35,832,050.

wdWith declaration. xinEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.12	2.32
Amerex Holding	12.00	13.50
American Business Shares	2.51	2.75
Axe Houghton Fund	9.76	10.50
Boston Fund	12.52	13.46
Broad Street Investing	18.77	20.29
Bullock Fund	11.52	12.42
Canadian Investment Fund	2.50	3.10
Century Shares Trust	24.29	26.12
Chain Store Investment	14.35	.....
Christiana Securities Co	2325.00	2525.00
Commodity Corp	10.53	11.52
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.50	.....
Dividend Shares	.99	1.09
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.84	16.83
Eaton & Howard Stock Ed	9.23	9.81
Equitable Invest Corp	22.44	24.13
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.75	15.23
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.08	15.15
Fund Investors Inc	13.99	15.33
General Capital	24.22	26.04
General Investors Trust	3.89	4.19
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.59	13.54
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.72	.81
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.09	1.21
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.50	S-1	22.82
B-2 .... 14.48	S-2	11.23
B-3 .... 15.29	S-3	8.68
B-4 .... 7.82	S-4	2.95
K-1 .... 14.53	K-2	12.82
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fund	29.20	29.20
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.60	70.60
Maryland Fund	2.60	3.20
Mass Invest Tr	16.02	17.23
Mass Inv Tr 2d Fd	7.57	8.14
Mutual Invest	7.78	8.50
Nation Wide Voting	.94	1.06
New England Fund	10.33	11.14
Old Colony Trust Assoc	12.25	14.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.22	12.00
Quarterly Income Shares	3.65	4.40
Railway & Light Sec	5.125	6.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	.....
Repub Invest Fund	2.80	3.15
Scudder Stevens & Clark	74.44	75.94
Spencer Trask Fund	11.46	12.18
Stand Util Inc	.13	.15
State Street Invest	54.375	58.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.39	.....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.64	.72
Wellington Fund	12.63	13.90

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.14	.....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.67	.....
Diversified Tr C	2.90	.....
Diversified Tr D	4.25	4.85
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.95	3.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.71	4.46
Nation Wide Sec	2.73	.....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.70	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955

Preparing for Festival

Californians, Inc.

Pageantry of Chinese New Year

Lee Tong, dragon maker of San Francisco's Chinatown, touches up the paint on the head of a Chinese lion. When Chinatown welcomes the New Year on Feb. 15, Lee's dragons of silk, wood, and wire, hand-painted and hand-sewn, will dance through the maze of Chinatown streets with the feet of young Chinese concealed beneath the shell. The lion will be fed money at homes and stores, the funds eventually going to charity.

San Francisco Chinatown Sees New Unity in 1942

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Although all America has welcomed the New Year, its welcome accented this year by the knowledge that there is a serious year of work ahead, Chinatown here in San Francisco is waiting patiently before releasing its rituals of joy and thanksgiving. For Chinatown does not turn to the New Year, in sentiment and tradition at least, until Feb. 15.

Despite war, Chinatown is preparing happily for its week of festivity, when the quaint hillside city in the center of San Francisco comes under the mantle of centuries-old traditions, when incense floats lazily through the festooned homes and bazaars, when lanterns make this quarter of America more colorfully Oriental than most quarters of Old China today, and when young Chinese dance beneath the silken shell of the grotesque Chinese lion for the benefit of charitable institutions.

When the Chinese this year say to their friends, "Kung Hor Sun Hay," which is their counterpart of our wishes for a happy new year, a new touch may be noted, and it may be the touch of gratitude. For this coming Chinese New Year's will celebrate an event never before possible—the unity of the Chinese and American people which has been completely cemented by the trials and challenges of a common aggressor.

Outwardly conditions may not seem so bright in Chinatown. Only the shrewd shopkeeper, who for years has been stocking reserves, can look to the future with certainty of remaining in business. There are social problems, housing problems, and recreational problems in Chinatown which must be handled, which should be handled. Even so today is a day of joy and happiness in San Francisco's Chinatown. It is a day of gratitude. The United States is at last an ally of beleaguered China in the struggle to eliminate forever the threat of barbaric aggression.

Time was when Chinatown wasn't so certain of itself. Although San Franciscans had filled the rice bowls of Chinatown with dollars, thousands of dollars which overflowed the rice bowls, still it was hard to understand why the bombers of Japan were fed with oil and gasoline through the Golden Gate. In those unhappy, uncertain days even some Chinese, so it is said, thought it would be easier to appease Japan than resist—for business. Those were the days when Chinatown wondered if the great United States would ever know what appeasement of Japan meant to China.

Today is different. Today Chinatown understands the nation of which it is a part, and the nation, because of its own trial, understands the message which has come plaintively out of Chinatown for years calling for assistance to China. As a consequence, behind those serious, solemn Chinese faces one sees on the streets of Chinatown, there is joy and gratitude that at last there is no semblance of hypocrisy, and Chinatown and the nation understand each other.

Come the Chinese New Year's Eve, Feb. 14, and firecrackers will burst with great noise, shops will be busy and in many homes banquets will be prepared. For seven days the atmosphere of celebration will prevail, for the Chinese New Year, like the customary welcome the nation has just given 1942, symbolizes the putting behind of difficulties, the clearing up of outstanding obligations, and the expectant toast to success.

If once Californians resented Chinese, that day is past. If once they discriminated against them in business and in industry, the joining of Old China and the United States in the common effort to defeat Japan may eliminate even this wall of partition.

Europe of the Future: Fewer and Larger States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Future Europe will consist of fewer and larger states strongly organized to block any effort of German expansion and taking full cognizance of the balance of power, thus avoiding the "irreality" of former peace treaties, according to opinions voiced by professors of geography attending the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers here. The organization closed a three-day conference with a discussion of "The Problems of Reconstruction" held at the Pennsylvania Hotel on Dec. 31.

The world faces two alternatives, it was stressed by Dr. Richard Hartshorne of the University of Wisconsin. The first of these, based upon an Axis victory, would mean Nazi control of all, or nearly all, of Eastern Europe, while the other alternative toward which Allied forces are working carries "the undesirable responsibility for us of planning what can be done with this most difficult part of the world," he declared.

"Whatever criteria are used for determining nationality, the national map of Eastern Europe does not permit of division into clear-cut national states comparable with the system of national states in Western Europe," Dr. Hartshorne continued.

Cultural Differences

"However impossible it is to draw clear-cut boundaries between the national units of Eastern Europe, each of a large number of national units is a definite reality possessing a strong geographic core area, and no politic-geographic system can be expected to succeed that does not give expression to each of these national areas, that does not permit each national group the exercise of those functions of government in which cultural differences are vitally important.

"Time does not permit demonstration of this proposition other than the bare statement that every government that has ignored it has been able to rule its domain only by the elimination of all the freedoms we regard as essential for decent human life, and where these freedoms are denied, we can expect no political security.

"The area of German nationality —at least as large as the Germany of 1920—by reason of its location, resources, economy and population, possesses permanently the power to destroy whatever political structure is established in Eastern Europe unless that structure is effectively designed to prevent that outcome. The politico-geographic structure established at the end of the last war was in no way equipped to prevent its own destruction."

That system depended upon Western Powers, and first upon the League of Nations, for a support which "failed," he said, adding that this time the Western Powers might do differently.

Support That Failed

"But the peoples of Eastern Europe will indeed be blind if they again place their security in the hands of many small national states supported only from remote Powers," Dr. Hartshorne held. "In sum, the problem of security, as well as the requirements of modern economy, demand a more effective organization of large blocs in this part of Europe—blocs large enough to impose some considerable obstacle checking any potential new effort of German expansion.

"Undoubtedly any suggestion of a union or federation of the peoples of this part of Europe, where the mutual animosities seem more powerful than any directed toward the outside, appears as well nigh fantastic dream. That the Hapsburgs had the opportunity, at least as late as 1848, to establish a genuine federal nation in the mid-Danube lands is probably true, but certain it is that they completely failed not merely to accomplish it, but even to perceive its possibilities. The imperial emblem which all groups in the Empire abandoned in October, 1918, can never be used to bring them together again.

"On the other hand, something like the territorial basis of the former Empire in the mid-Danube realm could provide the basis for a federated state sound in its economic geography and in its external geopolitical relations, difficult though the internal problems would be."

If the internal structure of such a federation were to recognize the national integrity of the areas of Poles, Czechs, Magyars, Serbs, Rumanians and Greeks, what would be done for the secondary groups, such as the Slovaks and Croats? he asked.

Dr. Nicholas J. Spykman, of Yale University, also saw "a tendency in the direction of fewer and larger states." Suggesting tentatively that the new military defense must be a three-dimensional system to replace the old frontier defense, he asked:

"If that is the case, what is the state of the small state? Small states have survived partly because they have served a very useful function for large state, but the 'buffer' function is only possible in a two-dimensional war. Aggression is likely to take place where there is a power differential."

Educators Pledge Colleges To Sacrifice for Victory

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3 (AP)—Leading educators from throughout the nation, pledging to make necessary sacrifices for victory, laid plans yesterday to speed up college programs and offer more military training to students.

The Association of American Colleges, meeting simultaneously with the American Association of Junior Colleges, voted to appoint a committee to confer with President Roosevelt on plans for extending military or naval training to those schools requesting it which do not have R. O. T. C. units.

"We request the Government to prescribe this training program designed to make complete use of these institutions in relation to the war effort," the approximately 500 college officials resolved.

Graduation in Three Years

They also considered asking the Government to compensate students for increased costs and the loss of summer earnings in a proposed, year-around, accelerated study program. This program would allow graduation in three instead of four years.

The "one great task" is to win the war, President Roosevelt declared in a letter to the educators, adding "it will be futile to win the war unless during its winning we lay the foundation for the kind of peace and readjustment that will guarantee the preservation of those aspects of American life for which the war is fought."

In their meeting, the junior college heads — netarly 300 — neard Col. John N. Andrews of Federal Selective Service headquarters warn that the time soon may come when all available manpower must be utilized. He said that then every college man should 'rush to join the armed forces."

Students and officials should remember until that time, Colonel Andrews said, that there is no present shortage of men; tha this will be a long war; that well-trained men will be needed badly in the days of war ahead and to lay the foundation for a lasting and prosperous peace.

The educators, in the words of Dr. F. B. Gaines of Washington and Lee University, were expressing their "independent judgment" of how schools could best serve the nation, even though "ultimately we'll do what the government says."

Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom to Canada, declared he thought the most hopeful sign of the times was the fact that the world-wide Axis assault had brought the United States and Great Britain together.

The High Commissioner, speaking at a joint banquet of 800 heads of colleges and junior colleges, continued:

"It is a happy symbol of the harmony of our partnership that your illustrious President and our magnificent Prime Minister are just now living together in the White House. . . .

"No two men ever spent a Christmas more truly serving the ultimate cause of 'peace on earth and good will amongst men.' "

Denounces Nazi Cruelty

He denounced the "degrading physical cruelty" of Nazi rule and asserted, "We are too squeamish about talking of these savageries."

Noting the four-year stand China has made against Japan, Mr. MacDonald declared, "All their ju-jitsu will not enable the Japanese to remain indefinitely in Manila."

He told the educators it was one of their main tasks to turn the Allied victory that will come into a "permanent victory for man's better self in peace . . . make certain that his more generous and nobler qualities, his capacities for toleration and love and the creation of beauty will hold the upper hand."

He asserted redemption of the human mind and spirit after the war depended on educational leaders more than on anyone else.

Roman Catholics In Bavaria Resist Nazi Oppression

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The British radio, quoted Jan. 2 a pastoral letter, which it said was read from all Roman Catholic pulpits in Bavaria before Christmas, protesting against Nazi "chains" that recall "the days of persecution of the early (Roman) Catholic Church."

B. B. C.'s broadcast, heard by CBS, said the letter was secretly sent from Germany before suppression was ordered.

"A feeling of intense indignation rouses the whole of Bavaria," it was quoted. "The symbol of the cross is taken away from all the schools . . . and chains are laid upon us which recall the days of persecution of the Early (Roman) Catholic church. . . .

"We Bavarian (Roman) Catholics have always made a great effort to preserve our faith in our country and we have stood for many things with extreme patience. But, if we keep silent much longer, we will neglect our most sacred duties, God and the Church; and the faithful will be unable to understand our attitude."

Kelland Publicity Chief For Republican Party

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — Clarence Buddington Kelland, the author, has been appointed Executive and Publicity Director of the Republican National Committee.

Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., announced that Mr. Kelland would assist him generally in organization work and would supervise the Committee's publicity. Mr. Kelland is a Republican National Committeeman from Arizona, where he has a ranch, and in his new post will serve without pay.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LEGAL NOTICES

MEMBERS of this Association are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 21, 1942, at 3:00 P. M., in the office of the Association, 44 Bromfield Street, for the election of directors, approval of reports, ratification of officers' and directors' acts, and any other business that may legally come before it. Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston, by Harcourt W. Davis, Secretary.

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Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 11.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Philips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 3 p. m., Jan. 17. (Note change of hour and date).

El Centro: Church Edifice, Seventh and Olive Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 11.

Fresno: Fresno Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 11. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Jan 15.

Oakland (First Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, Mission near Twenty-second Street, 11 a. m., Jan. 15.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Tenth Street and Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 11.

Sebastopol: Analy Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Sierra Madre: First Congregational Church, West Sierra Madre Boulevard and Hermosa Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

South Gate: 9325 State Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

South Pasadena: Church Auditorium Fremont and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Colorado

Trinidad: Church Edifice, Pine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Jan. 13. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340kc.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

St. Augustine: Ketterlinus High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue, North, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Sarasota: Municipal Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 11.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 11.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 11.

Michigan

Detroit (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 233 West Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Missouri

Kansas City (joint lecture): Ivanhoe, Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School Auditorium, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

New Mexico

Santa Fe: Leah Harvey Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 11.

New York

Freeport: Church Edifice, Merrick Road and Elm Place, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 11. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570kc; and Shortwave Station WRUL.

Valley Stream: Central High School, Fletcher Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 15.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Keith's Palace, Main Street, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 15.

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Oregon

Albany: Albany High School Auditorium, Third and Railroad Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Silverton: Eugene Field Auditorium, Water Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Pennsylvania

Elkins Park: Cheltenham High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Main Street and Poplar Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 11.

Knoxville (First Church): Church Edifice, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Texas

Dallas (joint lecture): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 11.

Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Washington

Edmonds: Edmonds High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 11.

Seattle (joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue, North at Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 1; March 1.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 1; March 1.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Jan. 11; Feb. 8; March 8.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 1, March 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 11, 25; Feb. 8, 22; March 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 15; March 15.

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Jewelers

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N DINING ROOM
120 Free Street Portland, Maine
For Men and Women
Excellent food, at moderate prices
Closed Saturday Evenings and Sundays
Your patronage solicited.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

RANDALL & McALLISTER
COAL PHONE 3-296
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 634 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

GRADE A
Guernsey Milk
Fresh Eggs
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton St. Tel. 3274-W

POLARITE UNDIES
For winter sports or whenever extra warmth is required.
HARRY G. EMMONS

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
A few at $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

This is a good time to put new wire on those window screens—while the wire can be had. Don't wait until Spring.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

JOHN KLUGE
Hair Dresser
formerly of Newbury St., Boston
announces his
NEW SALON at
98 No. Main Street Tel. 1881

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

MERRILL AND COTE
Carburetor Service
151 No. Main St., Tel. 2770, 2771

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

MANCHESTER

BENDIX
Join the more than 175,000 Bendix Owners . . . to whom a few spare minutes is "washday"!
Electrical Contractors
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
71 HANOVER STREET

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9678 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE DOORWAY

to
REAL SAVINGS
in
Outstanding Values
in
FINE FURNITURE

C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

Fine Apparel for Men and Boys at Floyds

Make a resolution to buy the best—you'll be far ahead in the end.

FLOYD'S

No More Baking
"UPS and DOWNS"
Add to your grocery order
FLAKORN
Corn Muffin Mix—Pie Crust—Cuplets
296 PHONES 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

LEAVITT'S

Wishing You All
A Happy New Year

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish—Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Moldings—Brackets
Call 400
J. HODGE CO.
Office and Factory 485 Elm St.

Window Shades | Venetian Blinds | Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Still in Progress
HILL'S
Annual After-Christmas Sale
Fur Coats, Coats and Dresses
at Tremendous Savings
JAMES W. HILL CO.

PARISEAU'S
January Clearance
Coats, Suits, Dresses
¼—⅓—½ off original prices
Everything that meets the Pariseau's Standard of Quality
1008 ELM STREET

For these long Winter Evenings try
Our Lending Library
Fiction and Non-Fiction

THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

Pastel Woolens
Miss Chartier's traditional quality and style make these dresses a joy to behold—you should have several.
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

Watch Repairing
Expertly Done
Keep Your Watches Keeping Time
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 26 Main St. Ph. 3980
Happy New Year
QUALITY MEATS, FRESH VEGETABLES. Most Palatable. CANNED MEATS AND VEGETABLES. Meet Emergencies Quickly. YOU NEED BOTH—WE NEED YOU.
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

SALE
On Ready-to-Wear
DRESSES, BLOUSES AND SKIRTS
MARGARET L. CALL
Opp. Post Office 29 Pleasant Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET

Tire and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.

Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage—25c plus regular cleaning charge—until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET
Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford
Herbys INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

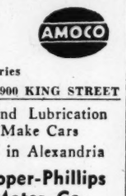
ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex 3278
for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 220 Rivermont Ave.

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080



D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
January White Sale
now in full swing

BIBEE'S
Buy Wisely
and Save for **DEFENSE**
Stock Up During
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
January White Sale

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
SAVE
In The January White Sales

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
It is wise to buy during our January Promotion Events.

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 GRANBY STREET
Established 1909

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
DIAL 5501
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	E	V	E	N			M	A	D	I	S	O	N	
C	R	A	B		C		U		C	O	M	O		
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F	A	R	R	I	E	R			P	I	A	N	O	

890

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

Winter FLORAL CO.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. 509 Washington St. E.
Phone 31-721 Phone 24-221
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
Modern equipment has been installed to give satisfaction in any laundry service.
PHONE 44-414
KANAWHA VALLEY LAUNDRY CO.

Margo Orange & Nut Shop
We process our own nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29-417

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

New 1941 Complete Line
ZENITH RADIOS
On Display at
McKEE'S INC.
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

HUNTINGTON

For Prompt & Courteous
TAXI SERVICE
Call Black & White Cabs
PHONE 4141

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Archer's **FLOWERS** AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FOR SALE
532-534 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Patronized Constantly for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
WHEELING'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Forest Sportsmen's Store of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The Rod Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

JANUARY WHITE SALE
Brings big savings at
Murphy-Gamble LIMITED

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Dial 2.5874
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. HILLS, MGR. 304 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

High Class Groceries and Provisions BOXES for OVERSEAS
Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. G. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

TORONTO

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, INSURANCE

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone HArgrave 3577, Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REVITALIZED
This remarkable dryeleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next dryeleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy the Best for Less
in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woolens and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284
QUALITY IN EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries, Ltd.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and REALLY SMART HATS
You can have your own materials made up if preferred in the smartest possible way; also renovations at MRS. PEMBERTON, 22 Crawford Street, London, W. 1. Welbeck 4836.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE hours available; 2 quiet ground-floor rooms, 13, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W. 8. BAYswater 6002.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6; double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6; double from 50/-. FLA. 6059. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms from 30/- including breakfast Pad 4871

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26, Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES: EUSTON 4243 etc.
F. WARREN & CO.'S GUARANTEED **COALS**
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2820

FUR ECONOMY
Florence Critten
invites her customers to send their Furs for cleaning, repairing and remodeling (no coupons).
Only Best Class Work
New Models in Various Furs at Strictly Moderate Prices
50, Maddox St., London, W. 1

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Outfitters Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122, High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster.

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
• Babylinen
• Corsets
• Hosiery
• Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

Sailor Jack says "Shiver Me Timbers" We says Paint 'em
Do that inside painting NOW and so leave the long days free for the GARDEN.
DAVID ELLEY Ltd.
496, Streatham High Rd., S. W. 16
Phone Pollards 4929
Quality Paint House Since 1922

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building *and* **Decorating**
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright. for the end of that man is peace.—Ps. 37:37.

Did You Ever Wonder

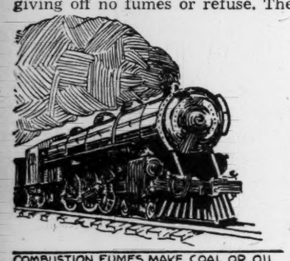
Why Soda-Powered Locomotives Were Used in Some Long Tunnels?

There are many long railroad tunnels in various parts of the world. Among the longest may be mentioned the Simplon, through the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, over 12 miles long; the Loetschberg, through the Alps in Oberland, Switzerland, and the St. Gothard, also through the Alps, both more than 9 miles long.

Such extremely long tunnels cannot be ventilated properly by any practical means. Consequently, the use of ordinary coal or oil burning locomotives is out of the question. The smoke and fumes pouring from the locomotive stack would soon make the tunnel impassable.

Today such tunnels are practically all electrified. The St. Gothard tunnel, however, was completed in 1881 and before electrification the problem of providing heat without combustion fumes was met by the use of "soda locomotives."

Such a locomotive, as described by a nineteenth century writer, was about 16 feet long and differed from coal or oil fueled engines in having no visible smoke stack and giving off no fumes or refuse. The



COMBUSTION FUMES MAKE COAL OR OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES UNSUITABLE FOR USE IN UNVENTILATED TUNNELS

locomotive boiler, which had a diameter of slightly more than 7 feet, was of copper, and had tubes running through it as in conventional steam boilers.

At the beginning of the tunnel run, five tons of soda were placed in the boiler and dampened by a jet of steam. This started a chemical reaction producing intense heat, the reaction continuing for about six hours or until the soda became completely saturated. The heat generated by the soda served to make steam to run the locomotive, taking the place of the heat of burning coal or oil.

Paradoxically enough, steam was used to start the reaction and then, at the end of the run, a stream of superheated steam from a stationary boiler was forced through the now saturated soda, driving out the moisture, whereupon the soda was ready to be used over again.

Soda locomotives have been manufactured and used in the United States. In 1866 the Baldwin Locomotive Works made soda engines for use in Minneapolis, where steam locomotives were forbidden.

W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from Sheldon Thompson, New York City

Enthusiastic Greeting

Daily Quotation

WHAT is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A publisher thinks some of our song hits will live forever. We, who lived through the hut sut thing, know how long forever is.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An old-timer is the one who can recall when it wasn't fashionable for an individual to owe more money than he could pay.

Des Moines Register: News comes from Washington that there may be a shortage of dish-washing machines. If you're lucky, girls, you could still marry one.

Where Would You Find—

1. Luke Field Airport?
2. The land where Ayrshire cattle originated?
3. Sunset Point?
4. The two nations that have agreed to fortify the Straits of Magellan?
5. The home State of Senator Robert F. Wagner?
6. The famous cave from which saltpeter was taken to make gunpowder in the war of 1812?
7. The three nations against which the British declared war on Dec. 6, 1941?
8. A Luna moth?
9. The capital located on the Aar River?
10. Siebengebirge?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alemán, Miguel (mē-gĕl′ ä′-lä-män′)—Mexico's Minister of the Interior.

Dutra, Gen. Enrico Gaspar (do͞o′-trä) — Brazil's Minister of War.

Ertegün, M. M. (ĕr-tĕ-gün′) —Turkish Ambassador to the United States.

Juin, Gen. Alphonse (äl′-fôNs′ zhü-ăN′) — Commander of Vichy French armies in North Africa.

Knollys, Viscount (nōlz)— Governor of the Bermudas.

Loudon, Dr. Alexander (lô′-o͞o-do͞on; o͞o is a diphthong)— Netherlands Minister to the United States.

Osmeña, Sergio (sĕr′-hyō ôs-mān′-yä) — Vice-President of the Philippines.

Robert, Georges (zhôrzh rô′-bâr′)—High Commissioner for French possessions in the Caribbean.

Soong, T. V. (so͞ong)—New Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government at Chungking.

Theunis, Georges (zhôrzh tû′-nēs′) — Belgian Ambassador-at-Large in the United States.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Davao (dä′-vou) — Extreme south portion of Mindanao, where the Japanese have landed in force.

Lingayen (lĭng′-gä-yăn′)— Seaport on the west coast of Luzon, in the Philippines

Miquelon (mĭk′-ĕ-lŏn′; or mē′-k′-lôN′) — French-owned island in the Atlantic Ocean off Newfoundland, seized in a coup by Free French forces.

St. Pierre (pyâr′; French, săN′-pyâr′) — French-owned island in the Atlantic Ocean off Newfoundland, seized in a coup by Free French forces.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Making Light of the Blackout

London Opinion

"I thought I was going to lose you in the blackout, dear."

Humorist

"Oh, you're the air-raid warden, are you? Well, we showed that light in the front room purposely. We want a fourth at bridge."

Daily Anecdote

Accent on Sound

Years ago, the famous Belgian author, Maurice Maeterlinck, was invited to give a series of lectures in the United States. Maeterlinck wrote out his speeches in his native tongue and then had them translated into English. Since he was entirely unfamiliar with the latter language, the phonetic syllables of each word were appended to the speeches. Thus he would memorize the various sounds, word for word, and glance frequently at his notes when memory failed.

The morning after his first appearance on the platform the chairman of the welcoming committee congratulated him on his success as a public speaker. Then he added sympathetically, "Of course the applause would have been much greater if you had spoken in English instead of Belgian."

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
2. In the County of Ayr in Southwestern Scotland, in the late 18th century.
3. A scenic viewpoint in Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.
4. Argentina and Chile.
5. New York.
6. Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.
7. Finland, Hungary, and Rumania.
8. A large North American moth, having light green wings with long "tails."
9. Bern, Switzerland.
10. A range of seven hills southeast of Cologne, Germany.

In Lighter Vein

Success Stories

A prominent editor asked a number of successful people the secret of success. These were said to be the answers:

"Do write," the author replied.

"Always be on time," said the jeweler.

"Be progressive," said the bridge player.

"Don't change with every wind that blows," said the weatherman.

"Follow the straight and narrow," explained the wily tightrope walker.—Rays of Sunshine.

No Time for It

Louis Agassiz, the famous Swiss zoologist, was once offered a handsome fee by the head of a Western university to deliver a series of lectures on natural history at that school. Agassiz, absorbed in his studies at Harvard, refused the offer.

"I am sorry," he said simply, "but I cannot afford to waste my time in making money."—Chicago Daily News.

Have You Noticed?

Teacher: "What is a rabbit?"

Johnny: "Dad says it's an animal that grows the fur that other animals get credit for when it is made into a coat."

Wrong Motif

Saleslady: "So you think you don't want this new green dress? Why not?"

Mandy (of ample proportions): "No, suh! Not me! Ah'd look too much lak a ton o' coal in a lettuce patch."—Wall Street Journal.

And Next Year?

Time purchases of automobiles by consumers call for use constantly of one and a half billion dollars of credit, says the Census Bureau. Average sized loans on new cars are $723 and on used cars, $466.

Navigable U. S. Rivers

There are about 30,000 miles of navigable rivers in the United States, the Department of Commerce says.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

To a Truck Driver

Richmond (Calif.) Independent

This department today wishes to pay tribute to a truck driver.

Recently at the crowded corner of San Pablo and Barret Avenues, two little children, school books and lunch baskets in hand, were waiting to cross San Pablo Avenue. The traffic was far too heavy to permit them to cross. There was no sign that it would slacken.

A heavy truck and trailer, loaded with machinery, approached the crossing. The driver saw the two children. He stopped the truck, holding up the traffic behind him, got out of his cab and escorted the children across the street.

Good driving requires more than mere obedience to the laws. It requires an additional courtesy, an additional kindness that considers other people and their handicaps and needs. By these standards that truck driver was one of the best.

Our War Effort

The workers of this Nation will prove that free Americans can outproduce, as they can outfight, any combination of slave peoples.

—Official statement of the New England union of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.

We pledge our all—all that we are and all that we have—with you to the finish.

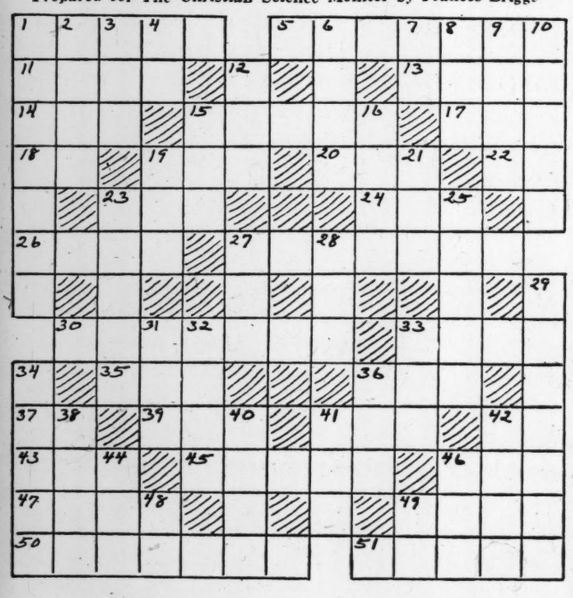
—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

The entrance of the United States in the World War has altered the political picture. We are, first of all, Americans. We will, of course, give the President our complete co-operation and support in winning the war. Nothing must be allowed to interfere in the vigorous, efficient prosecution of the battle to preserve American freedom.

—Joseph W. Martin, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Shakespeare mentions how many ages of man?
5—Who was 4th President of U. S.?
11—What is name of Launce's dog in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
13—What Italian city is at southern extremity of lake of same name?
14—What bird do you associate with Sindbad?
15—What American soldier and statesman said "Let us have peace"?
17—What is a contest between nations?
18—Bone.
19—What sauce for fish is prepared from a small bean?
20—What is a rocky pinnacle?
22—Right (abbr.).
23—What game is played by children?
24—Would you pet or row a dhole?
26—If you were a Mother Hubbard, it would be what?
27—What is an island country of South America?
30—Where are the Harz Mountains?
33—What was first name of Rousseau, French lyric poet?
35—What is a river of Scotland?
36—What is an obstacle which obstructs?
37—You and I.
39—What State lies between New Jersey and Maryland (abbr.)?
41—What is a Turkish title of respect used after a name?
42—What prefix means "with"?
43—High mountain.
45—Who was called "Man of Ross"?
46—Male descendant.
47—What is a silver coin of Morocco?
48—What is a Persian fairy called?
50—Who is one who shoes horses?
51—What instrument does Oscar Levant play?

Down

1—Who is London merchant in Dickens' "Christmas Carol"?
2—Who was Greek god of love?
3—In Hindu mythology, who is goddess who personifies speech?
4—Eastbound (abbr.).
6—What is relationship of Mrs. Pullett to Tom and Maggie Tulliver?
7—What suffix means "pertaining to"?
8—What is a female swine?
9—Who was Persia's famous poet?
10—If you were in Morgan City, La., in what direction would you travel to reach Baton Rouge?
12—To wail.
15—Ruler of Magog.
16—What is an antelope of eastern Central Africa?
19—What is a river in Poland?
21—Apocalypse is what (abbr.).
23—What fabric is used especially for suits and coats?
25—What is Italy's second largest river?
27—What is a long, round scarf of feathers for the neck?
28—Ballad.
29—Shylock lends money to whom in "Merchant of Venice"?
31—What sea gets its name from a kind of red seaweed which floats in its waters?
32—How is Moses often described?
33—What bird has a harsh voice?
34—Rumpelstilzchen was what?
36—What insect uses beebread for food?
38—What was a pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
40—What is one of oldest forms of stringed instruments?
41—What newspaper writer went around world in little over 72 days?
42—What is seed of any cereal grasses?
44—Equality as to value?
46—Three wise men of Gotham sailed on what in a bowl?
48—Lira (abbr.).
49—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Only in Reverse*

By LE PELLEY

THIS IS MY NEW INVENTION... WE PUT A SNOWBALL ON THIS CATAPULT — AND RELEASE THAT ROPE —
Hmm...
THE SNOWBALL FLIES RIGHT OVER TO THE OTHER FORT AND GIVES IT TO THEM GOOD!
BLAM
...ER... SOMETHING ON THAT ORDER.....

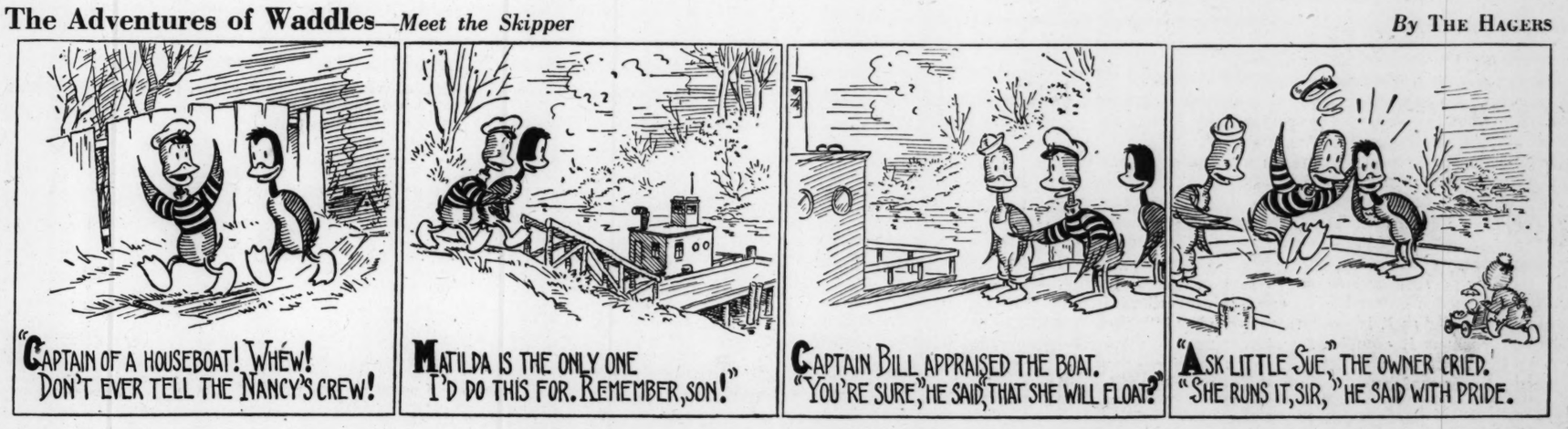
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Manage to Put in a Full Day—School or No School*

By RODGERS

Pshaw! The Boss had to go back to school today—
I never quite realize, until after the holidays are over, how grand it has been to have him home all day!
But at least I can be sure of one thing!
The Boss and I can pack a whole day's fun in between after school and supper time!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Meet the Skipper*

By THE HAGERS


"CAPTAIN OF A HOUSEBOAT! WHEW! DON'T EVER TELL THE NANCY'S CREW!
MATILDA IS THE ONLY ONE I'D DO THIS FOR. REMEMBER, SON!"
CAPTAIN BILL APPRAISED THE BOAT. "YOU'RE SURE," HE SAID, "THAT SHE WILL FLOAT?"
"ASK LITTLE SUE," THE OWNER CRIED. "SHE RUNS IT, SIR," HE SAID WITH PRIDE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia's Role

Russia's inclusion in the United Nations declaration, Mr. Eden's report on his Moscow visit, and the continued success of the Red Army's counter-attacks—all these have focused new attention on Russia's part in the war, and in the peace.

On the military side the experts are agreed that the Russian front still provides the most effective land effort of the anti-Axis forces. It carries far more immediate threat to the Nazi war machine than does Britain's brilliant success in Libya. Strategically, the equipping of Russia for continued pressure upon the German armies on the vast Eastern front is regarded in London and Washington as likely to pay as large military dividends as any other allocation of supplies.

Official circles join with Mr. Eden in the assurance that material sent to Russia will be effectively used against the Nazis. They declare there is no basis for the fear that Stalin will make another deal with Hitler. Mr. Eden made much of the determination of the Russian people to drive the Germans out. All the evidence supports this view. The similarities of Nazi and Communist ideology appear to be much less vital than the patriotic resolve of people to defend their homes.

So long as German armies stand on Russian soil the Russian people are likely to be firm and effective enemies of Hitlerism. When that condition no longer exists the association of the democracies with Moscow will face difficulties. Mr. Eden recognized that Stalinism may be a bit awkward to fit into a peace based on the Four Freedoms. He did not sufficiently recognize that what kind of government exists in a nation makes a very great difference to the new world order.

Indeed, when he said that the trouble with Hitler was that he was not content to be a Nazi at home, Mr. Eden implied that the free peoples of the United Nations need not worry about Stalin, that he would be a Communist only at home. It is true that Russian dictatorship has differed from German dictatorship in having land and internal problems enough to keep it busy at home—except for the drives to set up buffer territories after the Nazis broke out. Geographically, too, Russia is somewhat isolated. But this whole situation can change, and it will make a very great difference to other countries what kind of government rules in Moscow.

The Russian system, because it sets up no claim of racial superiority, is much more capable of some eventual adjustment with other nations than Naziism which can live with others only as they accept slavery. Moscow's co-operation in the League of Nations may hold out hope for similar association with the democracies after this war is over. Yet other nations have had experience with the efforts of Communism to export itself, and its lack of racialism will only cause it to be the more feared by peoples who believe in the capitalist system.

There should be more appreciation of the good in the Russian people and of their services as a barrier to Naziism. But we refuse to believe that the Red regime has suddenly become all sweetness and light. The free peoples will do well to recognize that Russia is a useful ally and a safer partner in peace than Nazi Germany. But they should recognize that it is not the home of freedom and justice and cannot be a major support of a new order based on those ideals.

Doughboy Jones to Learn Why

Uncle Sam's proposed compulsory educational courses, to show service men not only what they are fighting for but what they are fighting against, is probably based on the theory of Oliver Cromwell that the good soldier "must know what he fights for and love what he knows."

Besides the lectures on American history, geography, the struggle for human liberties and the Bill of Rights, and discussions of the Fascist, Nazi, and Communist systems, prepared by professors at Yale and a board of Army officers, a series of twelve lectures is to be offered on the organization and functioning of the Army.

The latter should give Buck Private Jones a better view of the whole Army picture. Many a soldier has been heard to grumble because he seldom knows why he has been ordered to do something. In as far as it is militarily expedient perhaps it would be a good thing for Uncle Sam to take Private Jones into his confidence.

They Will Be Rescued

A year ago, Adolf Hitler promised the German people that "1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history."

On this last New Year's eve, he promised defeat of Russia and pleaded with God "that the year 1942 bring the rescue of our people and of the nations allied with us."

The rescue of the German people and of all the peoples of Europe will, indeed, come through God, but quite possibly in a time and way mortals, including Adolf Hitler, do not foresee.

Room for All Free Men

The United States cannot logically or legally recognize two different "Governments" of France. Its maintenance of relations with Vichy for reasons of expediency bars it from entering into relations with the de Gaullists no matter how strongly American sentiment may urge such a course. Britain and other members of the anti-Axis fronts recognize the de Gaullists and ignore Vichy. Thus the United States position is awkward and liable to such embarrassments as arose over the St. Pierre-Miquelon coup.

The State Department has just announced that, as repository of the agreement by which twenty-six Governments have pledged themselves to defeat of the Axis, the United States will welcome statements of adherence "from appropriate authorities which are not governments." This should help to take the sting out of the terms of reference used in connection with the Free French after Vice-Admiral Muselier's coup, notably a phrase about the "so-called Free French."

"So-called," in this case was doubtless a so-called "diplomatic" phrase. Its intent could only have been to avoid complications which might have arisen had the United States referred officially to the Free French. Such an official reference could have been construed as implying recognition of the de Gaullists. But among possible diplomatic terms "so-called" seems to have been a less than diplomatic choice. That no aversion to the Free French was expressed in it has now been made clear by the United States' initiative in opening the United Nations agreement to the de Gaullists and other groups not officially recognized as governments.

The announcement of course goes farther than this. The agreement appears to have been speedily drawn up—taking only a few days between inspiration and signatures. In its original form it was open only to governments. But there are many authoritative groups worthy of inclusion in the anti-Axis front besides those which can be called governments.

No Place for Anti-Foreignism

President Roosevelt's statement of concern over reports of injustices to aliens should be broadcast as widely as possible. Numbers of aliens—and even foreign-born citizens—have apparently been discharged by over-zealous employers, while in a few instances innocent persons have been threatened or have actually suffered violence at the hands of revengful citizens.

Such acts are manifestations not of patriotism but of war hysteria. They are un-American, and in some cases actually uncivilized. A group of persons with "foreign-sounding" names was reported to have been discharged last week by an employer who did not know that some of them even had sons in the armed forces fighting for the United States!

The question of the friendly alien, the naturalized citizen, and the "enemy alien" is not properly a subject for high-handed action by any private citizen or agency. Among citizens themselves, even among persons born in the United States, there is to be found disloyalty. In other words, there are "enemy citizens." Most members of Nazi organizations in the United States have probably been recruited from the ranks of citizens.

The United States is in danger from a recognizable foe; the ideals the United States stands for are endangered by more subtle enemies: intolerance, revenge, hatred, suspicion of all those unlike oneself. These have no place in the American way of life. Nothing could be more alien to it than the anti-foreignism which some self-assertive but misguided citizens have recently expressed. The President has well pointed out that such people are engendering disunity and distrust—the very influences that Hitler has so often used to victimize nations—by discriminating against or otherwise persecuting persons with foreign-sounding names.

The Bookshelf

Biographical Picture Gallery

It is easy to understand how a man who had been a prisoner in a Hitler concentration camp could readily form an attachment for Lincoln. Moreover, Stefan Lorant has been a "picture man" for most of his professional life—as editor of the *Munich Illustrated News* until Hitler's rise to power, and as founder and publisher of the enormously successful *Picture Post* in London; so what more natural than that upon coming to America he should write and compile this illustrated biography, LINCOLN: HIS LIFE IN PHOTOGRAPHS (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pierce. $3). It is not the first photographic life of the Emancipator, but it is by far the best. It is worth a place on any library table and should be in every Lincoln student's library.

If Lincoln had himself photographed, during the nineteen years which elapsed between his election to Congress and the assassination, far more often than most of us do in a lifetime, it must be taken into account, first, that photography was comparatively new and, second, that the demands of running for office and the importunities of photographers were inescapable. All but a few of the 100 or so portraits shown were made in studios; there were no camera men with flash bulbs swarming all over the capital then. Only three or four pictures showing Lincoln were taken outdoors: the inaugurals, and some by the indefatigable Matthew Brady at Army headquarters in Virginia.

Hollywood might, on studying the pictures, make the point that the railsplitter was hardly photogenic. But one wonders what we would have found had we photographs today of Moses, Abraham, Richard Coeur de Lion, Cromwell, Luther, Huss. Certainly not personal pulchritude.

Mr. Lorant had gathered at great pains views of the various Lincoln homes, from the cabin on the South Fork of Nolin to the White House; of the principals and scenes attending the assassination and the subsequent trial; of the Lincoln family; political and military leaders, North and South, and of the Presidents who preceded him back to the time of Lincoln's birth. It is revealing to find photographs were taken of even such early Presidents as John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. Only our first five Presidents, who antedated photography, and William Henry Harrison, who was camera shy, escaped.

Mr. Lorant's well-written and factually-accurate text deserves more than passing mention. M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

Why a 30-Day Month?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder why certain calendar reformers advocate a 30-day month, instead of a 28-day arrangement. Measuring by the moon gives an exact 13 months, all alike. Surely uniformity is better than some 30 and some 31. If any change at all is to be made, why not make the only logical one?

ETHEL WHEELER RATHKE

East Lansing, Mich.

The World Calendar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our World Calendar Committee in the Chicago Woman's Club wishes to express its thanks to The Christian Science Monitor for the interesting article headed "Engineer Has 'Solution' to Age-Old Calendar Problem." We have been grateful for the many informative articles and editorials that have appeared in the Monitor from time to time on different phases of calendar revision.

There are many reasons in favor of adopting The World Calendar. Some of the most frequently mentioned are:

1. Each month has exactly twenty-six business days, plus Sundays.
2. Any month, in comparison to the same month of some other year, would have the same number of Saturdays.
3. Any fixed dates (like December 25 or our birth dates) would always come on the same day of the week; any fixed day (like the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November) would always come on the same date every year.
4. Bankers like the "World Calendar" because each quarter has ninety-one days.
5. Educators, and others who wrestle with "schedules" that now have to vary as the years vary, welcome a perpetual calendar so that a schedule once fixed can be followed from that time on.
6. A perpetual calendar of this sort would encourage the setting of many holidays on a Monday, thus increasing the number of three-day holidays. For example, days like Memorial Day that are not attached historically or by tradition to any specific day might just as well be celebrated on a Monday, as is now the case with Labor Day.

We should like to urge on readers of the Monitor further investigation of this fascinating plan for a more orderly arrangement of time. We shall be glad to help in the formation of committees in other clubs, and in supplying all the necessary printed material for study. We hope many new "World Calendar" Clubs will be formed.

(MRS.) KATHARINE KNOWLES ROBBINS
Chairman, World Calendar Committee
Chicago Chicago Woman's Club

"Women and Beer Ads"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in the Monitor signed Bill McNutt, under the heading, "Women and Beer Ads," makes one grateful indeed for your wonderful paper, which is an always-open source through which evil is uncovered, and right ideas presented. In England we have similar propaganda to induce people to drink. One such ad is before me now— "—— is good for you."

When one has witnessed the gradual loss of initiative, good will, good living, health, and happiness, and eventually the passing of a loved one, through the downward way which alcoholics take, one is more than grateful there is a daily paper—and that an international one—which accepts and publishes articles and letters showing up an evil which stalks the earth in the guise of good.

The day must come when this evil thing will no longer be "licensed" by law to harm another for profit.

London (Mrs.) LILIAN A. ZILLWOOD

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Napoleon Passed This Way

We're Soap Savers Now

At our house we're a lot more saving of soap than ever before. It is not a matter of priorities, nor even higher costs of living; it's just that we've learned how precious soap can be, how precious it is to friends abroad who used to treat soap—as we did—as if it were a natural element which would always be present in needed quantities and under all circumstances.

Our new-found regard for soap, any and all kinds of soap, goes back to the lightning war which drove down through Belgium and Luxembourg to the gates of Paris. Our friends lived in Paris then. He was an American newspaper correspondent; she his French wife.

"Follow the Government!" Those were his orders from his Editor in New York. He followed the Government. It was a devious course. Their family automobile, packed with all the personal belongings and clothes they could heap into it, was commandeered by some unknown agency or person while they were catching a few much-needed winks of sleep before leaving Paris on the trail of the fugitive French Government.

There were lodgings to be had, as they journeyed, and food—for a price. They had at least the clothes in which they stood, and funds were obtainable for other necessaries.

But there was no soap.

* * *

We commenced to hear of the soap shortage in France through a sister of this newspaperman, who lives in Los Angeles. At first it seemed a bit funny, even against the grim background which was not in the least humorous. No soap! Why, soap was on the washstand, in the bathtub rack, on the kitchen sink. It didn't seem possible that anyone didn't have soap.

But the letters from France—finally from Vichy—each contained heart-stirring accounts of the need and desire for soap. The correspondent and his family could get warm water, even, but no soap.

The sister in the case, as resourceful as obliging, set out to constitute herself the soap-supplying Santa Claus of that particular Vichy household.

Through Red Cross, French Consulate, and Post Office she learned that mail packages not over two pounds three ounces in weight could get through—perhaps.

She went one Saturday afternoon, procured enough soap to make up such a package, certified an affidavit setting forth what was in the package, its cost, and duly inscribed the package with sender's name and address as well as those of the proposed recipient.

The next Saturday she repeated the task. And the next. Then she waited for word from France. The letters that came through continued to tell about the great soap famine in Vichy.

Each new apparent failure of the soap consignment to run the blockade only heightened the determination of the dutiful sister to break that blockade somehow. She undertook to route her package across the Pacific and into France through a back door. She tried to send it via the Red Cross in Geneva, and other ways.

At length a package got through! Great was the rejoicing at both ends of the line.

Sometime later another got through. Three soap packages, in all, found their way to the rightful recipient. Three out of twelve.

Toward the end of the series of twelve shipments, each with its affidavit and much fuss, the sender gained the idea from someone along the line that the Nazi forces were confiscating her packages, taking the soap for the fats and chemicals it contained, or maybe just for the soap. Anyway, it was believed the Nazis were the beneficiaries.

So the sender gave up sending soap. She began sending food concentrates under a label recommended as quite likely to pass any ordinary scrutiny. Communications don't move too freely from the Pacific Coast of the United States to Vichy. Her record as to food-concentrate receipts is vague. Still she sends.

* * *

This little story, insignificant as an atom in a drop of water at the bottom of the sea, as compared to the history of the continuing great struggle between human freedom and slavery, explains why at our house we wear each bar of soap, nowadays, down to wafer thinness, and then stick it carefully against the back of a new bar.

In Vichy and elsewhere in Europe under "the new order," there is no new bar on which to stick the soap wafer. Not even any wafer. Civilized people, our friends, driven in a few months far back into the dark ages.

No soap! RODNEY L. BRINK

Mirror of World Opinion

"All in One Camp"

There is one thing you cannot miss seeing—the greatest of all social phenomena today—the rapid unification of the world. One of the stars to steer by in every world confusion is mankind's progress toward unity. As long as that unifying process continues, and we can see it, we may know the world has not been jogged off its course. Ever since the solitary were set in families, and families gathered into clans, and clans became tribes, and tribes grew into federations, and federations into nations, and nations into empires, and empires fell to find a deeper basis of association, this unifying process has not ceased. Twenty years ago the world was broken into scores of hostile fragments; today it has been united into two. And in our camp—the camp of all who would be free—you will find white men and black men and yellow men; hyperboreans and antipodeans; orientals and occidentals; monarchists, republicans and communists; democracies and dictatorships; Jews, Confucians, Christians and Mohammedans—all in one camp, united in resisting the philosophy of human slavery and the program of human degradation. The world never has seen a unity like it!—W. J. CAMERON on the "Ford Sunday Evening Hour."

The Front Comes First

Let there be no panic about air raids in our cities. Military experts, unhampered by political and civilian pressure, must decide what defensive measures will suffice. If more guns and planes are required at Manila and Singapore, we should be willing to strip the defenses of nonmilitary objectives in San Francisco, Boston, and New York. Far better, if occasional bombing comes, that we in our cities "take it" than deprive men on the fighting fronts of what they need.—JAMES BRYANT CONANT, president of Harvard University, in a recent address.

The Wide Horizon

The Spirit of '42

By Sydney A. Clark

MÉRIDA, MEXICO

In Mérida, the sleepy capital of Yucatan—of all places!—I have met the Spirit of Forty-two. It is the spirit which must dominate this year in our free portion of the world, if we are to count on full success in our huge endeavors. Tardily and reluctantly we have shed our national cloak of comfortable living. We are taking off our coat and shirt too and a new look is in our eyes. The specious talk of the appeasers, which sometimes tried to sound lofty but was oftener frankly selfish, is utterly silenced. Not even the echo of its echo is heard from the hinges of the New Year. But still it is hard for some of us to believe, finally and totally, that we should be prepared to face harsh fortune and even gross injustice. Can we take it? They can in Yucatan!

* * *

Señor and Señora Camara operate as a hotel the spacious *palacio* which was their home in Mérida. They have seen their vast income-producing sisal lands expropriated by the Mexican Government without a peso of compensation; have found themselves left with a marble palace on their hands and no income to maintain it; have made this huge mansion into a hotel, keeping only the basement as their home. They are as cheerful today as ever they could have been when they lived the life of multi-millionaires.

Señor Camara, who used to have three fine imported cars and thought nothing of paying $7,500 for a new one, now drives about the city in a pathetic little open roadster, a genuine jalopy of very mellow vintage. He does so without heavy explanations and without embarrassment. His wife, who was, and is, one of the great ladies of Mérida, a venerable capital with strong aristocratic traditions, rises every morning at 5:30 to start the business of Casa Camara. She supervises the preparation of the meals, the care of the rooms, the tedious details of guests' laundry, guests' letters, and guests' special demands. And she tries to scold her swarthy chore-boy-and-waiter when he needs it, though she is almost too gentle to find scolding words in her vocabulary.

Her daughter-in-law, educated in the States, used to every luxury, endowed with natural attractiveness, married into this extremely wealthy family only to find herself suddenly poor; but her smile betrays no self-pity. She is the glad-hand artist of Casa Camara. "We have three good movie houses in Mérida," she confided to me one day as I sat at breakfast. "I go a lot. They keep me in good spirits."

Ex-President Cardenas' too-new deal, his rough campaign of expropriation "to give everything back to the workers," left certain terrible bruises on Mexico. His policy has much individual suffering to answer for as a balance to its benefits. But it produced, for your use and mine, a marble-palace hostelry animated by a very rare spirit, which I can only call the Camara spirit.

* * *

There is comic relief in the Casa Camara and there is ready humor in its spirit. This takes a crack now and then at the chore-boy-waiter, whose racy name is Suzanno. Suzanno is a Maya Indian and therefore *clean*, as all Mayas have always been for the past two thousand years, a quality unique, I think, in primitive America. And he is as loquacious as a mountain brook, babbling incessantly on every sort of subject from saints to serenades. He is incurably continuous in his talk. As each lively monologue gets under way, after he has brought me my *sopa*, my venison and rice, or my *dulce*, he puts his foot on the framework of my chair and leans toward me. He gesticulates. His eyes sparkle like black fire. He giggles as if his name ended with an *a*. I only need murmur a clumsy word now and then or fetch an appreciative laugh and he is off with redoubled vigor to another anecdote or another dream of the future. "But don't let his jolly manner fool you," said the daughter-in-law to me in very good American. "Suzanno is a mess. If we take our eyes off him for so much as one minute he's dancing around and forgetting his work."

* * *

The Camara Spirit for '42! It plows straight through a sea of troubles and through crested combers of inequity. It experiences every adversity that the author of Job conceived or that Kipling's "If" devised. It defies the forces of discouragement. It does not think itself "noble." It works hard and laughs easily.

Very much more than incidentally the Spirit of '42 spells certain doom to the desperate dealers in race slavery.

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